FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXII. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 31, 1839. [NO 1156]

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BY EDWARD J. HALE,
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜

NEW GROCERY STORE

THE Subscriber having established himself in this place, in the Grocery business, now offers for sale a general assortment of GOODS in that line, consisting of

Rio, Laguira and St. Domingo COFFEE,
Brown, Lump and Loaf SUGARS,
Molasses, Teas,
A variety of Wines,
London Porter,
French Brandy, Rum, Gin, &c.,
Sweet Oil, Castor Oil, Lamp Oil, &c.,
Spirits Turpentine, Powder and Shot,
Spices of all kinds,
Glass and Putty,
Snuff Chewing Tobacco and Cigars,
Starch, Soap, Sperm Candles,
A variety of Nuts, Raisins, Figs, and West India Preserves,
Salt, Nails, Axes, Wagon Boxes, &c. &c.,

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

The Subscriber occupies a Store at the foot of Hay Mount, nearly opposite Hall & Johnson. All orders from punctual customers in the town or country will be promptly attended to.

M. V. JONES.
July 23, 1839. 55tf

COTTON GINS.

A FEW Cotton Gins, of my own manufacture, at reduced prices. For sale at Messrs. Hall & Johnson's store, Fayetteville.

JOHN W. POWELL.
Robeson County, N. C. July 22, 1839. 55-3m.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

[IN EQUITY.]

IN obedience to a decree entered up at the Spring Term, 1839, of the Honorable the Court of Equity for the County of Cumberland, I shall expose to Sale at the Court House door of said County, on Monday, the 24 day of September next, (it being the first Monday of the month,) at 12 o'clock M., all the REAL ESTATE of the late Daniel McMillan, dec'd, lying in the County of Cumberland, on the waters of Puppy Creek and Black Branch, joining the lands of Munroe and McPherson.

Terms, 6 months credit—bond with approved security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.
July 18, 1839. 55ts

Notice to Shippers.

FINDING it difficult and expensive delivering way freight, we hereby give notice, that in all cases hereafter, we shall charge double rates, except in cases of special contract.

HALL & JOHNSON,
Agents Henrietta Steam Boat Company.
DOYLE O'HANLON,
Proprietor Steam Boat Cotton Plant Line.
July 20. 55-3w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Equity, March Term, 1839.

Thomas Graves, by his next friend, James H. Ratcliff,
vs.
James Chapman and wife Mary, Neill McNeill and wife Martha, Rebecca Adams, Richard Graves, William Graves, Elizabeth Graves, Miles Graves, Naomi Graves, and Miriam Graves.

[PETITION FOR SALE OF REAL ESTATE.]

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the above named defendants, James Chapman and wife Mary, Neill McNeill and wife Martha, Rebecca Adams, Richard Graves, William Graves, Elizabeth Graves, Miles Graves, Naomi Graves, and Miriam Graves, are non-residents of this State, it is therefore *Ordered by the Court*, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks for said defendants to be and appear before the Honorable the Judge of our next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in September next then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the cause heard exparte as to them.

WITNESS, William Ewing Troy, Clerk and Master of said Court of Equity, at office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of March, A. D. 1839, and the 64th year of American Independence.

[55-6w] WM. E. TROY, *C. M. E.*

For Liverpool—Direct.

A FIRST rate ship is now building at Philadelphia, by James Patton & Son, of suitable construction for our navigation, and is intended as a regular packet between this port and Liverpool. She is built of the best materials and finished in the best manner with comfortable accommodations for a reasonable number of passengers—will be ready to receive cargo in September. Gentlemen disposed to encourage this effort of direct trade may make engagement of freight or passage by applying to

HALL, M'RAE & Co.

P. S.—This ship is the burden of 380 tons, substantially built in the most approved manner, coppered, copper fastened and salted on the stocks.—Supposed will carry about 4700 bbls. and not draw exceeding 13 feet water when deep loaded will stand A. 1. and insure as low as any vessel in the States.
Wilmington July 23 1839. 20-6t.

Taken up in Chesterfield,

AND committed to the Jail of this District, on the 7th of May last, a negro fellow named BILLY. Said fellow is about forty years of age, thin visage, and lame in his right hip, (from an injury he received when a boy,) five feet eight or nine inches high, and says he belongs to John R. Buie, and ranaway from his residence in Richmond county, N. C. in March last. He formerly belonged to Duncan Douglass, now of Chesterfield District, and worked when owned by Douglass, at the Blacksmith's trade, with Angus McLaurin, near Laurel Hill. The owner is requested to come forward, pay his charges, and take him away.

ABNER N. BRISTOW, *Jailer.*
Bennettsville, Marlborough District, S. C. } 55-2w
July 10, 1839. }

☞ The Cheraw Gazette will publish the above twice, and forward their account to A. N. B.

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.
May, 1839.

Chewing Tobacco.

JUST received and for sale,
10 boxes fine old TOBACCO.
SAM'L. W. TILLINGHAST.
May 7, 1839. 44tf

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.
L. S. BELDEN & CO.
September 11, 1838. 10tf

I AM now receiving and have in Store the following **GOODS:—**

107 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
23 do St. Domingo do,
20 hhds. St. Croix and P. R. Sugars,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging, weighing 1¾ lbs. per yard, 44 inches wide,
50 coils Bale Rope,
100 kegs Nails,
10 tons Swedes Iron,
5 do English do,
200 pair bright Trace Chains,
10 qr. casks sweet Malaga Wine,
10 baskets Champaign do,
20 boxes Claret and Muscat do,
100 sides Sole Leather,
700 sacks Liverpool Salt.

—ALSO—

Indigo, Madder, Copperas, White Lead, dry and in oil, Sheet Iron, Mouse-hole Anvils, Vises Hammers, Bellows, Collins', King's, Hunt's and Simmons' Axes, Seine and Bagging Twine, &c. &c.

CROCKERY.

20 Crates assorted for the Country trade.

All of which will be sold very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time for good paper. All orders punctually attended to.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Fayetteville, July 17, 1839. 54tf

Just received per Steamer Cotton Plant,

30 BUNDLES HAY,
6 casks LONDON PORTER,
10 boxes assorted CANDY,
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
July 15, 1839. 54tf

JUST RECEIVED

FROM Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of LADIES CALF, SEAL, MOROCCO AND KID SHOES AND SLIPPERS, warranted fresh and the latest fashion.

—ALSO—

A few pair Gentlemen's worsted Boots, an elegant article for summer wear.

SAM'L. T. HAWLEY.
July 17, 1839. 54-3*w*.

MEAT AND DRINK!

ON HAND AND FOR SALE,
5000 LBS. prime Corn-fed BACON,
80 bbls. old bark country Whiskey,
30 do do Apple Brandy,
On consignment, and must be sold very low for *Cash*, by
C. J. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, July 16 1839. 54tf

Bacon and Lard.

THE Subscriber offers for sale **25,000** lbs. Fayetteville cured BACON, consisting of 600 canvassed Hams 600 Shoulders, 600 Sides.

Also, 18 kegs LARD, 90 lbs. each, put up expressly for this market.

JAMES BAKER.
July 9, 1839. 53-6w

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, sometime in March, a Negro man slave named CADER, about six feet high, stout built, yellow complection, one or two of his fore teeth out, and wears a white fur hat, 27 or 28 years old. Said slave was purchased of Wm. Peal, of Wayne county, by Geo. Wright. The above reward will be paid to any person that will deliver him to me, or $10 if lodged in any safe jail so that I get him.

SABRY WRIGHT.
Near Laurel Hill, Richmond county, N. C., } 47tf
May 21, 1839. }

For Sale,

100 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME,
80 kegs pure White Lead,
20 do common do,
60 kegs Cut Nails,
25 barrels prime St. Croix Sugar,
20 bags prime Laguira Coffee,
6 quarter casks London particular Madeira Wine, (Constitution Brand,)
2 casks London Porter,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
10 hhds. prime Porto Rico Molasses,
5 barrels Loaf Sugar.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
March 20, 1839. 37tf

State of North Carolina.

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1839.

Lewis C. Thompson *vs.* James Thompson.

Original Attachment levied on two negroes, (Alexander and Dick,) as the property of the defendant.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant hath removed beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, it is therefore *ordered by the Court*, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, and repl vy or plead to issue, or the property levied on will be condemned to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

WITNESS, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office the 4th Monday of May, A. D. 1839 and 63d year of American Independence.

SHADRACH HOWELL, *Clerk.*
June 15, 1839. 51-6w

$80 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Sunday night last, a mulatto Boy named ALFRED GOINGS, sometimes called Alfred Terry, who was under confinement as a State's prisoner; and three Negro men belonging to Robert Smith, named DAN, TOM and ABRAM, who were confined for safe keeping.

GOINGS is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, full round face, clothes very ragged.

DAN is about 18 years old, very black, stout chunky built, about 5 feet 6 inches high, wore a flannel shirt, and ragged clothes.

TOM is between 30 and 40 years of age, light complected, stout built, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high.

ABRAM is a small fellow, between 20 and 25 years of age, black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose. Tom and Abram were purchased by Neill Johnson, in Bladen county.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of all the above prisoners at the Jail in Fayetteville, or $50 for Goings, if secured in any Jail in the State, and $10 for each of the others.

ANGUS McDONALD, *Jailer.*
Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1838. 33*f*

BARK!

THE Subscribers wish to contract for the delivery of from 100 to 200 cords of BARK.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.
March 20, 1839. 37tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING my Stock of Spring and Summer

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware,

Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.,

All of which will be sold as usual on very liberal terms to *punctual dealers.*

C. J. ORRELL.
April 16, 1839. 41tf

Lime.

200 CASKS LIME, in Warehouse at Campbellton, and for sale by
E. W. WILLKINGS.
February 11, 1839. 32*f*

BOLTING CLOTHS.

J. & J. KYLE have just received from the North, a large and general assortment of Anker BOLTING CLOTHS, equal to any made.
April 22 1839. 42*f*

The Subscriber

HAS lately received a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.

—ALSO—

"Rowland's Mill Saws," Thomastown Lime, (unslacked,) No. 1 and pure White Lead, in Oil, Tanners', Linseed and Winter strained Oil.

H. LEETE.
Green Street.
December 12, 1838. 23*f*

MORUS MULTICAULIS AND *SILK WORM EGGS.*

NOTWITHSTANDING the dry season, and consequent short crop of this valuable tree, I shall have **1,000** very fine ones for sale, which I will contract to sell and deliver the ensuing Fall, if applied for by the 10th of August, at the following prices, viz:

The roots at 20 cents, the buds from the main stem at 2 cents, and buds from the branches at 1 cent each.

I have now trees from roots upwards of 4 feet high, and from the bud upwards of 2 feet. Persons purchasing the trees can be supplied with a few thousand eggs without charge, others at 50 cents per thousand. They are considered of a superior kind, and were remarkably healthy. The trees are from the stock of Doctor Robinson.

I. WETMORE.
June 25, 1839. 51-*f*

Leather.

THE Subscribers have on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Grain Kip, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our Stock before supplying yourselves.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.
January 8, 1839. 27tf

GOELICK'S *MATCHLESS SANATIVE,*

FOR sale at Mudlick, Chatham County, N. C., by
ROBERT WOODY, P. M.
And at Pittsborough, Chatham County, N. C., by
JOSEPH SMALL, P. M.
February 1, 1839. 32*f*

J. & J. KYLE,

HAVE just received by the last arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

—Among which are—

920 PIECES CALICO, well assorted,
150 pieces superior Gingham,
245 pieces Pongee Handkerchiefs,
Swiss Muslin, plain, plaid and figured,
Bishop Lawns, Prussian Shawls,
Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers,
Cloths, Cassimeres and Sattinets,
Spool Cotton and Patent Thread,
Tuck and Side Combs,
Muslin-de-Lanes, 3-4 and 6-4,
Bolting Cloths, (Anker.)

With many other articles;—all of which, being bought at Auction, &c., will be offered at reduced prices.

July 2 1839. 52tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends Stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides Repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

Also constantly on hand, a large stock of Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols, &c. all of which will be sold at low prices for Cash.

E. A. HARPER.
January 1 1839. 26-1y.

New Stage Line.

THE Subscribers have established a line of Stages, with the Mail, from Fayetteville to Warsaw Depot, on the Wilmington Rail Road, connecting with the cars on that Road both to Wilmington and to the North. They have good Stages, excellent Horses, and faithful Drivers, and will leave no effort untried to give public satisfaction. The following are the hours of departure and arrival:

Leave Fayetteville, Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 7, P. M.—Arrive Saturday, Tuesday, and Thursday.

BAKER & BLOCKER, Proprietors.

☞ Under a late resolution of the Wilmington Rail Road Company, Passengers by this line are to be charged no more on the Steam Boats from Wilmington to Charleston than those who go through on their line.

The public is also informed that this is decidedly the most pleasant, expeditious and cheapest route between this place and Augusta.

From Fayetteville to Wilmington, 15 hours.
To Charleston in 30 hours, and
To Augusta in 40 hours.

By this route travellers will only have the fatigue of 49 miles staging, and lose but one night's sleep.
Fayetteville, Jan. 1839. 271 tpd

Lady Bulwer's Novel, &c.

CHEVELY, by Lady Bulwer; The Phantom Ship, by Capt. Marryatt; The School Boy, by Abbott; Stewart's Sandwich Islands; Hits at the Times, by Morris; Dumas's Travels in Egypt and Arabia Petræ; Millwright's Guide; Ruled Paper, &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.
June 24.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.
Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

More New Books.

TRAVELS IN ASIA, with a full account of the Burman Empire, by Rev. Howard Malcom; Births, Deaths and Marriages, by Theodore Hook; The Croppy, by the O'Hara Family; Robin Day, by Dr. Bird, author of Calavar, &c.; Memoirs of Celebrated Women, by James; Letters to Mothers, by Mrs. Sigourney; Letters to Young Ladies, by the Same; The Young Lady's Home, by Mrs. Tuthill; Caleb in the Country, a story for Children, by Abbott; Advice to a Young Gentleman on entering Society, by the author of the Laws of Etiquette; Life's Lessons, a Narrative; Mammon, by Harris; Ripley's Notes on the Gospels; Shanty the Blacksmith, by Mrs. Sherwood; Chaptall's Agricultural Chemistry; Religion of the Bible, by Rev. Mr. Skinner; Coles on God's Providence; Southern Harmony; &c.

For Sale by

E. J. HALE.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8*f*

NEW BOOKS.

CLARKE on the Mulberry and Silk; Comstock's Practical Treatise on the same subject; Life of Wilberforce; Pericles and Aspasia; Riches without wings; The Cabinet Minister, a novel; Romance of the Haram, by Miss Pardoe; Bianci Visconti, N. P. Willis's play; Lockhart's Life of Scott; Miss Leslie's Complete Cookery; do 75 Receipts for Pastry; Smart's Horace; Letter Writer; U. S. Speaker; &c.

New Piano Music, and Piano Instructer; Blank Books; Ruled Paper; Ink, Pens, Quills, &c.; with a variety of School Books; Just received by

E. J. HALE.
May 4, 1839.

New Books.

SCOTT'S POETICAL WORKS, complete in one large vol.; Sterling and Penruddock, by the author of Tremaine, Devere, &c.; Jack Adams the Mutineer, by Capt. Chamier; The Prince and the Pedlar, by the author of the Heiress; The Spirit of the East, illustrated in a Journal of Travels through Roumeli, by D. Urquhart; the Bubbles of Canada, by the author of Sam Slick; Winter Studies and Summer Rambles, by Mrs. Jamison, author of Characteristics of Women, &c.; The Wisdom and Genius of Shakspeare, being a selection and arrangement of the beauties of Shakspeare's Works; Paulding's Wise Men of Gotham, &c.

E. J. HALE.

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by
E. J. HALE.
July 25, 1838.

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE TERMINATION OF THE FLORIDA WAR.

The tumult of battle is o'er,
And the shouts of the conquerors cease,
The horsemen are rattling no more,
And confusion is changed into peace;
But, where is the glory?

A thousand glad hearts are exulting,
Removed from the feelings of woe;
But to us those loud shouts are insulting,
Those shouts are the shouts of the foe;
And where is the glory?

To the idols their praise is ascending,
And glad tears of rejoicing fast flow,
But our tears and our groans are still blending,
The groans and the big tears of woe;
For where is the glory?

We mourn for the fate of the dead,
And we strew their ashes with flowers;
But we may wish that that grave our bed,
And the death shade of cypress were our's;
For where is the glory!

The star of our glories is clouded,
O'er Florida is darkened the star;
Her soil our soldiers have shrouded,
And many lives have been lost in the war;
And where is the glory?

Z.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE CHARACTER OF WASHINGTON.

The beautiful effusion which the reader will find below, is the production of the chaste and classic mind of the late venerable and distinguished Senator from Rhode Island, Mr. Robbins, and was occasioned by the following circumstances: During the Session of 1837–8, Mr. Webster entertained a large party of friends at dinner; among them, the venerable Senator we have named. The evening passed off with much hilarity, enlivened with wit and sentiment; but, during the greater part of the time, Mr. Robbins maintained that grave but placid silence which was his habit. While thus apparently abstracted, some one suddenly called on him for a toast, which call was seconded by the company. He rose, and in his surprise asked if they were serious in making such a demand of so old a man; and being assured that they were, he said if they would suspend their hilarity for a few moments he would give them a toast and preface it with a few observations. Having thus secured a breathless stillness, he went on to remark that they were then on the verge of the 22d of February, the anniversary of the birth of the great patriot and statesman of our country, whom all delighted to remember and to honor; and he hoped he might be allowed the privilege of an aged man to recur for a few moments to past events connected with his character and history. He then proceeded, and delivered in the most happy and impressive manner the beautiful speech which now graces our columns. The whole company were electrified by his patriotic enthusiasm; and one of the guests, before they separated, begged that he would take the trouble to put on paper what he had so happily expressed, and furnish a copy for publication. Mr. R. obligingly complied with this request on the following day, but by some accident the manuscript got mislaid, and eluded all search for it until a few days ago, when it was unexpectedly recovered, and is now presented to our readers:

On the near approach of that calendar-day which gave birth to Washington, I feel rekindling within me some of those emotions always connected with the recollection of that hallowed name. Permit me to indulge them, on this occasion, for a moment, in a few remarks, as preliminary to a sentiment which I shall beg leave to propose.

I consider it as one of the consolations of my age that I am old enough and fortunate enough to have seen that wonderful man. This happiness is still common to so many yet among the living, that less is thought of it now than will be in after times; but it is no less a happiness to me on that account.

While a boy at school, I saw him for the first time; it was when he was passing through New England to take the command-in-chief of the American armies at Cambridge. Never shall I forget the impression his imposing presence then made upon my young imagination; so superior did he seem to me to all that I had seen or imagined of the human form for striking effect. I remember with what delight, in my after studies, I came to the line in Virgil that expressed all the enthusiasm of my own feelings, as inspired by that presence, and which I could not often enough repeat:

"Credo equidem, nec vana fides, genus esse deorum."

I saw him again at his interview with Rochambeau, when they met to settle the plan of combined operations between the French fleet and the American armies, against the British on the Chesapeake; and then I saw the immense crowd drawn together from all the neighboring towns, to get, if possible, one look at the man who had throned himself in every heart. Not one of that immense crowd doubted the final triumph of his country in her arduous conflict; for every one saw, or thought he saw, in Washington, her guardian angel, commissioned by Heaven to insure to her that triumph. Nil desperandum was the motto with every one.

"Nil desperandum, Teucro duce, auspice, Teucro."

In after life, when the judgment corrects the extravagance of early impressions, I saw him on several occasions, but saw nothing at either to admonish me of any extravagance in my early impressions. The impression was still the same; I had the same overpowering sense of being in the presence of some superior being.

It is indeed remarkable, and I believe unique in the history of men, that Washington made the same impression upon all minds, at all places, and at once. When his fame first broke upon the world, it spread at once over the whole world. By the consent of mankind—by the universal sentiment—he was placed at the head of the human species; above all envy, because above all emulation; for no one then pretended, or has pretended to be—at least who has been allowed to be—the corrival of Washington in fame.

When the great Frederick of Prussia sent his portrait to Washington, with this inscription upon it, "From the oldest General in Europe to the greatest General in the world," he did but echo the sentiment of all the chivalry of Europe. Nor was the sentiment confined to Europe, nor to the bounds of civilization; for the Arab of the Desert talked of Washington in his tent; his name wandered with the wandering Scythian, and was cherished by him as a household word in all his migrations. No clime was so barbarous as to be a stranger to the name; but every where, and by all men, that name was placed at the same point of elevation, and above compeer. As it was in the beginning, so it is now; of the future we cannot speak with certainty. Some future age, in the endless revolutions of time, may produce another Washington; but the greater probability is that he is destined to remain forever, as he now is, the Phœnix of human kind.

What a possession to his country is such a fame! Such a

"Clarum et venerabile nomen
"Gentibus!"

To all his countrymen it gives, and forever will give, a passport to respect wherever they go, to whatever part of the globe; for his country is in every other identified with that fame.

What, then, is incumbent upon us, his countrymen? Why, to be such a People as shall be worthy of such a fame—a People of whom it shall be said, "No wonder such a People have produced such a man as Washington." I give you, therefore, this sentiment:

The memory of Washington: May his countrymen prove themselves a People worthy of his fame.

A Journeyman Printer.—Much has been said and sung about the characteristics of "tramping Journeymen Printers," and the extraordinary vicissitudes which mark the progress of that most intelligent, though thriftless, race of mortals; but we believe the following extract of a letter, received from an old acquaintance of one of the Editors of the Courier, indicates a *versatility* of accomplishments rarely equalled in these days.

"————24th of June, 1839.

"Look at the signature of this, and you will remember the person who addresses you. I met your brother, who is settled here, about half an hour ago, and was informed by him that ———— will start to your place in half an hour. I have, of course, no time, to say much. I am here by *chance*—met your brother by *chance*—and had a host of reminiscences awakened in my mind in a moment. Since I saw you last, I have experienced all the vicissitudes of fortune—at one moment a *Colonel* of Texan cavalry—the next a *prisoner* among the Comanches; at another *lieutenant* aboard a Texan sloop of war. The next a *prisoner* among the Mexicans of Matamoras—*finally* a typo in ————, *under the weather!* Can I serve *you* at Terre-Haute, or can *you serve me?* If you have forgotten my qualifications, here they are.—A practical printer—an experienced stenographer,—a good English writer—a perfect French scholar, vocalist, and player on the Spanish guitar. If I can be of no use to *you* write and say whether I can get a *school* in your neighborhood."

When we last saw the writer of the above, in 1834, he was acting in the capacity of a Reporter in Congress; and the next time we heard of him was through an *obituary notice* in a New Orleans paper, detailing the circumstances of his sudden *death!* Our readers may therefore imagine our surprise on receiving the *post mortem* evidence of remembrance from a gentleman whom the newspapers, 10 or 12 months since, had consigned to mother earth!

Terre Haute Courier.

FROM THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

The President receives a salary of twenty-five thousand dollars a year, and for a term of four years he receives one hundred thousand dollars. The Governor of our State receives a salary of two thousand dollars;—so that the President receives as much in one year as our Governor receives in twelve years and a half; and he receives as much in a single term of four years as our Governor receives in fifty years. Well, now let us attend to

AN ASTOUNDING FACT!

Mr. Van Buren and his officers inform us that Samuel Swartwout, the late collector of the port of New York, when he ran off to England last year, was a defaulter to the amount of one million two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. Now let us see how much we have paid all our Presidents, from the beginning of this Government up to Mr. Van Buren:

1	Washington,	8	years, at	$25 000	$200 000
2	J. Adams,	4	" "	do	100,000
3	Jefferson,	8	" "	do	200 000
4	Madison,	8	" "	do	200 000
5	Monroe,	8	" "	do	200.000
6	J. Q. Adams,	4	" "	do	100 000
7	Jackson,	8	" "	do	200 000
		48			$1 200 000

These seven Presidents received for their salaries, *for forty-eight years' services, one million two hundred thousand dollars*—(and we think their salaries pretty high)—while *Samuel Swartwout has stolen one million two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollar!*—making TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS MORE, *that he has cabbaged, than the salaries of* ALL *our Presidents for forty-eight years!!!*—

☞ THINK DEEPLY ON THIS! ☜

Again: Our Governor gets two thousand dollars a year for his salary. This is pretty good wages. Well—the money Swartwout got will pay the salary of our Governor for *six hundred and twelve years and a half!* Figure for yourselves: Divide $1,225,000 by $2,000, and you will find it is just 612½ years.

This man collected from twelve to fifteen millions a year,—and yet this is the man who was permitted to stay in office three years, and give no bond and security for the money collected, nor for his good behaviour—while we, here at home, will not permit a constable to collect twenty-five cents without giving bond in four thousand dollars!! Was he a man of so much wealth that it was not necessary for him to give bond? His property has been sold since he ran away, and brought between 10,000 and $12 000. —*This amount will not pay the* INTEREST *on what he stole* TWO MONTHS! The interest on the amount of public moneys which he purloined is seventy-five thousand five hundred dollars (75 500) —That is *more than the whole of the Taxes of North Carolina for one year!* Remember! Take notice! Don't pass over this too gently. It is not the principal money ☞ but it is the simple yearly *interest* of the money he stole, that amounts to more than the *whole yearly Taxes of North Carolina!* ☜

Now let us see what effort has been made to get this money away from him. If he had ran off in Gen. Jackson's time, do you think he would be in London or Paris, giving large dinners, and keeping some dozen white men to wait on him, dressed out in livery and gold lace?—NO—you would have heard the old hero roar—"By the Eternal! I'll have him! Europe, Asia and Africa shall not hold him—earth shall afford him no hiding place—I'll demand him of every king, queen and potentate on the face of the globe! and let them refuse to deliver him if they dare! If they do, I'll sweep their armies from the earth, and their navies from the ocean!!" Yes—and to *say* and to *do* would have been about the same thing. Comity between nations will always make the sovereign of one surrender offenders to their own sovereign. If the British treasurer had ran away and come to this country—he would scarcely land before a British messenger, sent by the little girl, Queen Victoria would land likewise and demand him—and he would be surrendered too. Why, a clerk of one of their Banks can't steal a little money and run off to New York, and remain there a fortnight before he is pursued, and Old Hays hunts him out and he is caught and carried back. Has Mr. Van Buren ever made the first attempt to get him back? No; the Administration is as silent as the grave about it—except that they now and then say "*he—ran—a—way*," and try to throw the odium of this default on the Whigs!—What do we care whether it is a Whig or a Democrat that steals our money? does it absolve him from his duties as President, and the obligation of his oath to see the laws duly administered? *No*—it is a miserable falsehood—it is a contemptible excuse, to shield the Administration from the scrutiny and indignation of an injured people!

Swartwout shipped off a great deal of gold about the time he ran away, and if Van Buren had a little of the energy of his illustrious predecessor in our state matters he would have him and his gold back again. Why don't he do it? I fear the true reason is this: Swartwout was one of his leaders at Tammany Hall in New York; he had to spend thousands upon the elections there; he was the man that taxed his subofficers to raise money for the Administration elections; and he knows that Swartwout has spent much of it trying to support him. And it was so evident that Swartwout must become a defaulter—that he could not give the required security—and that is the reason the official bond was not required of him. And as his default could not be concealed much longer it was thought best for him to run away; then he would not be here to be tried and have his transactions investigated.—I have no doubt that the Administration was duly apprised of his intention to go away, and I have just as little doubt that this Administration will never make any attempt to get one dollar of that money from him. They fear to deal rashly with him, or he will tell the American people of their doings.

We mentioned a day or two since the discontinuance of the Petersburg *Constellation*, a Virginia loco foco paper. We have now to add another of the same stamp, the Warrenton *Jeffersonian*. The Fredericksburg Arena well remarks that these facts do not indicate any great increase of the strength of the Administration party in the State.

A country girl attending a Quaker meeting, was asked by a Friend how she liked it. "Like it!—why I see no sense in sitting for hours without saying a word, it is enough to kill the d—l." "Yea, my dear," replied he, "that is just what we want."

A company of United States troops were transported by railroad on Tuesday last from Carlisle to Trenton, a distance of 150 miles, in twelve hours. The facilities which railroads furnish for the rapid movement of troops in time of war, give immense value to them in a national point of view.

National Intelligencer.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: Being present at Rockingham on Tuesday last, when the candidates for Congress addressed the people, I have thought that some notice of the transactions of that day might not be unacceptable to the readers of your valuable paper in this Congressional District. I will, therefore, by your permission, lay before them, for their *serious* consideration, some at least of the many things that transpired upon that occasion, together with a few of the many thoughts the scene very naturally brought into existence.

Mr. Deberry first spoke; and in the course of his remarks alluded to two certain letters written by one Doctor Montgomery, of the Raleigh District; the one to a Mr. Holmes of Fayetteville, dated May 26, 1839, and the other to an active partisan of the county of Richmond; which letters have been secretly and industriously circulated by the Rev. Mr. Morris himself, and the aforesaid gentleman of the county of Richmond; and copies of which have been placed in the hands of other *smaller fish* in different parts of the District, to be used as *instructed*. Mr. Deberry called for the reading of these letters; and, after some hesitation on the part of Mr. Morris, the first letter was reluctantly brought out and read. It was with extreme difficulty, however, that the second letter could be brought to taw. Mr. Morris denied having it; observed that it was in the hands of the gentleman to whom it was written, and that he had no control over it; but the gentleman himself was known to be present, and to have the letter with him, and he knew that this was generally known. What to do, ah! sir, there was the rub. Doubtless he thought of an old gentleman I have frequently heard him tell of, who, upon his examination in Richmond Superior Court, many years ago, deposed "that he was *there absent* at the time, jest a *pilfering* about;" and doubtless he longed to be "jest about that present time" in that old gentleman's enviable predicament. But be this as it may, *there* he was, *there* he sat, in full view of the whole company, and Mr. Deberry calling for the letter. "Let the letter be read, that *all* may hear it." Mr. Morris protested that *he* had no control over it. And here, Mr. Editor, indulge a small digression. A gentleman just at this stage whispered and asked me, that in case Mr. Morris wanted the letter to read to some voter behind the big oak that stood near, who might probably be *brought over* by its false insinuations, whether I thought he could not *control it* out of its secret hiding place? But to return. The people wanted to hear that letter read, and there began to be a hustling among them. Many voices were crying out, "let us have it," "let it be read," &c. Well, sir, this was too much to be withstood—inflexibility itself gave way, and the gentleman rose with the letter in his hand, and *read* it, if galloping can be called *reading*. Some gentlemen objected that it was read so fast that they could not understand it, and desired it to be read again, *slowly* and *distinctly*. And now Mr. Editor, what course do you think was pursued upon this occasion? The letter was read so fast, no person could understand it, and a second reading was called for. Before you answer this question, let me beg you to remember that ☞*this letter is what they rely upon to prove that Mr. Deberry voted for all the appropriations (except about 1½ millions) which he denounces* as extravagant. This, I say sir, or these two letters, is their *only* proof. Strange as it may appear, sir, the second reading was refused—refused, sir, *positively* REFUSED.—And gentlemen in thus refusing have taken the responsibility, and must not complain or take offence, if they are occasionally told that the whole affair, from beginning to end, not only looks, but "*smells* a little *fishy*."

As I have been favored with a sight of that letter, or copy of it, I am enabled to speak of it; for I could not from the hasty reading which I have spoken of. Before I do this, however, lest any one might suppose I am betraying confidence and speaking publicly of that which was confidentially shown me, I will observe that such is not the fact; that there was no secrecy enjoined, no conditions imposed, confidence reposed, expressed or implied; but that as they chose to run the chances of convincing me that Mr. Deberry "runs with the hare and holds with the dogs," and thus get my vote for Mr. Morris, I am at full liberty to "cry aloud and spare not." Well, then, to the letter. It asserts that the "statements in the first letter will be found to be substantially correct, errors excepted"—Mark that, "*errors excepted.*" That "in the Journals Mr. Deberry is only recorded as voting against one, the Harbor Bill," and asks "How can he get over these votes?" Here then, is the sly trick; and in order the more readily to see it, I will remark, that as far back as I have had an opportunity of examining the Journals, they show that the yeas and nays, I mean the *names* of the members for and against the measure, are not taken and *recorded* on more perhaps than about one in four of the bills introduced; and, therefore, the Journals will *not* show how any member voted upon more than about that proportion. Let me repeat this. I say, then, that no man, upon inspection of the Journals, can say how any member voted upon more bills than about one in four, for their names are not *recorded* upon more than about that number. And I further say, that although I do not doubt Doctor Montgomery's voting *for* all the extravagant appropriations, (for his letters clearly show he is prepared for any thing of the sort,) yet if he were charged by his competitor with having voted *against* many of them, he could not prove to the contrary by his Journals, and he would stand as clearly convicted of voting against them as he would have us believe Mr. Deberry is of voting for them. Now, Mr. Editor, all this Dr. Montgomery, the writer of these letters, knew; and he knew too, that few men, except those who have been to Congress, knew any thing about this: and consequently, that if he wrote a letter stating that "Mr. Deberry is *recorded* as voting against only one," the inference would be, upon reading the letter, that he voted *for all*, (always excepting the Harbor Bill.) More particularly and certainly would this inference be drawn when there is coupled with it the question, "How can he get over these votes?" Let us look at this in another way. Suppose Mr. Deberry to bring the writer of these letters into Court, and there put him upon his trial for "falsely charging that Mr. Deberry voted *for all* of these extravagant appropriations," and that these letters were read to make good the charge against the Doctor. Is it not very plain how the slippery little fellow would get out? "Why," he would say, "I told the truth; your name, Mr. Deberry, is *not recorded* in the Journals against but one, although candor compells we *now* to confess, that it is *not* recorded *for* the rest; and you know that none of our names are recorded on more than about one in four; and, therefore, how could you expect me to say that you voted *for all?* Besides, sir, suppose it were different, and I had made a mistake in hastily examining the Journals, did I not guard against that by saying, "errors excepted?" Catch a weazle asleep, will you, sir?" Here the Jury take the case, and are bound to return a verdict in favor of the defendant, deeply as they may deplore the fact that artful men frequently perpetrate great crimes, and, if detected, have so managed as to elude punishment.

But I have not told all about this letter yet. This arch writer appeared to be afraid that his party in this District were not *foxy* enough to defeat Mr Deberry, even after he had placed such weapons in their hands; and, therefore, tells them that he used the same means in a contest with a Mr. Barringer, a few years ago; and goes into a particular detail (which it is unnecessary for me here to repeat,) of the manner he proceeded, and concluded by saying that "down he (Barringer) went, and so will any hypocrite, well managed." It is not my purpose to defend Mr. Barringer, for I know nothing of him, personally, and he may be a hypocrite for all I know; but I will say, that I should want some other evidence of it, some *better proof*, than the assertions of the writer of these letters; and if I were compelled to lay a wager upon the character of the two men, Barringer and Montgomery, I would give odds upon Barringer.

If there were further proof wanted of the design of these letters, and the artful manner in which they are worded, I would remark that I have heard the gentleman to whom the second letter was written, say that he did fully believe that these letters charged Mr. Deberry with voting for all except the Harbor Bill, until he heard Mr. Deberry explain at Wadesborough, and expose the fraud. I should like to know what that gentleman *now* thinks of his friend, Doctor Montgomery, who meddles himself with our elections, and has got his friends into such a "*priminary.*" But I suppose he will *keep dark* upon that subject till after the election.

I would now stop, Mr. Editor, and sign my name, but I find that my Van Buren friends have appropriated to themselves all of the *good* names, such as "Fair Play," "Justice," "Republican," "Democratic Republican," "Republican Planter," "Farmer's Son," &c. &c., and I am at a loss to know what name to take. For the present, however, and until you hear from me again, please "write we down"

DAVY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: You have, doubtless, ere this, heard something of certain letters written by one Doctor Montgomery who hails from a place called 'Albright's' in the county of Orange, and sent into this Congressional District a few weeks ago. These letters, it seems, were intended for *secret* circulation, and have been so used; and, I am told, have imposed upon many an honest, unsuspecting voter, so as to make him believe that Mr. Deberry is the verie-t hypocrite that goes unhung; for they charge him—no, sir, I am too fast, they *seem* to charge him, with having given his Yea to the extravagant waste of the public moneys for which the present Administration is so justly censurable. But be not alarmed, sir, the "self said" letters have been called out from their secret haunts, been brought face to face to the gentleman whose good standing they were intended to undermine, been stript by him of their flimsy mask and gilding, and been held up to the public gaze in all their native deformity. And Oh!

"Sitch a gittin down stairs you never did see"
"Sitch a wheel-about, turn-about, jumpin Jim C."

The people saw the trick that this *cute* Doctor (oh, how *cute!*) and others were playing and although many, upon the faith of these letters, had declared their determination to vote against Mr. Deberry and were even made to *shake hands* to give a little more solemnity and binding force to the declaration, yet they know that where the consideration for which a note is given fails, there is no moral obligation to pay it; and, therefore, they will be found on the 8th August among the first to go up to the Polls and deposit their votes for their long tried and faithful representative, Edmund Deberry. Yes, sir, and the tide stops not here. Our Van Buren friends have dam'd up the stream so high that the current has wheeled about and run over at the other *eend* of the pond. Many good Whigs, of the County of Anson, who had resolved through regard and esteem for their neighbor and [illegible]stor, the Rev. Mr. Morris, to vote for him, or at all events not to vote against him, have been so shocked by the foul insinuations of these letters and other means resorted to to defeat Mr. Deberry, and, through him, those pure and eternal principles for which our forefathers so gloriously contended in the dark days of the Revolution, will now, I have reason to believe, unhesitatingly vote for the man who has ever proved himself ready and willing to defend those principles. I am credibly informed of some who will do so. This forcibly reminds me of the little boy *what* pull'd old Tom cat's tail and got desperately scratched. "La, papa," says he "old "Tom cat has gone and scratched me!" "Well, what made you pull his tail so hard! you might have known he would scratch you."

But, Mr. Editor, I wish to state a few facts connected with these letters which you may not be awate of.

The first time they saw the broad, open day, was at Wadesborough Court, where they were produced and read to the audience. One of them professed to give a very particular account of the appropriations, viz. the number of each Bill, the amount, the page on the Journals &c. (but it would lug in "errors excepted.") After reading this letter, Mr. Morris held it up in his hand, and with all the bravery and boldness imaginable, ah! sir, even with more than was displayed by the young fellow who exclaimed aloud, "let me loose, let me get at him" and at the same time whispered over his shoulder "hold me, daddy, you know my temper," with even more boldness than this, sir, did he defy Mr. Deberry to "come up to the mark, to produce his Journals and compare them with that letter." Mark you Mr. Editor, *Mr. Morris knew that Mr. Deberry did not have the Journals for he expressly told him so at Montgomery Court.* And now he made a great splutter about them, and assured the people that if he had them he would prove the letter in every particular. No "errors excepted" here, sir. Well, Mr. Deberry denounced the insinuations of the letters, as *false*, named over the bills he had voted for and those he voted against as well as he could from memory, and pointed out the artful manner in which those letters were worded. Mr. Morris professed to be satisfied with Mr. Deberry's statement, but remembering that those letters were placed in his hands to use against Mr. Deberry, he kept "firing at the lump," and in one breath would say that "as Mr. Deberry had denied it he was bound to believe him," and in the next, "that no man of Doctor Montgomery's standing would write letters giving number, page, &c., unless it were so; and, ever and anon, would be say "that Mr. Deberry ought to produce his Journals;" yes, produce them *any how*, whether he had them or not! Nor did he stop at this. Lest the people would believe Mr. Deberry *any how*, and not Dr. Montgomery, Mr. Morris assured them that he *knew* the Doctor, that he had served in the Legislature with him, and in an evil and unthoughted moment, vouched for his high standing &c. Now, it so happened, that there were other men present who *knew* the Doctor too (for some other men from Anson have been to Raleigh as well as Mr. Morris) and knew, moreovor, what was Mr. Morris's opinion of him. Yes, a gentleman of high standing, was present who heard Mr. Morris say, a few short years ago, "that this same Doctor was one of the greatest Demagogues he ever saw, not excepting Charles Fisher, but had not half the sense of Fisher." Yet *now* he finds it necessary to bolster up the character of this celebrated Doctor. I refrain from further comment. Thus the affair went off at Wadesborough. Now, hear the sequel. "Every dog has his day." Mr. Deberry received a letter advising him of the arrival at Fayetteville of the box in which his Journals had been packed, and dispatched an express after them, in order to have them ready at Richmond Court. The messenger reached Rockingham with the Journals on Monday evening. Tuesday forenoon Mr. Deberry applied to Mr. Morris for a copy of those letters, that he might refer to his Journals and have the leaves turned down and marked, so as to be ready when they addressed the people that day. And what do you suppose he done? Why, sir, he refused to give him the copies! Well the time arrived for them to make their speeches. Mr. Deberry said he was happy to announce to the gentleman that his Journals were on the ground, and invited him to bring up his letters "*errors excepted*" and all, and see how they would stand the test. "Salute your bride" said the squire to the groom. "Well, if I must, I *must*, but I tarnally hate it." So, it was plain, it was with Mr. Morris. *He* hated it. But he had been so clamorous for the Journals at Wadesborough, and seeing many persons present who heard him there, he resolved, like the poor groom, to *try* it. Well he called upon some friend to examine the book while he called out the page. "Page 743."—His friend looked for it, and looked again. "It aint there, I cant find it."—"Well try another; page 1239."—A search is made, *its no go* again. "Did you say page 1239 Mr. Morris?" "Yes." "Well, *I cant* find it." When men get scared they are mighty apt to see *sights*. Mr. Deberry then stept up and offered his services to assist them; but just at this time "a sudden thought struck" Mr. Morris. It was none of your "sober, second thoughts," sir. It was a real, *bone fide, twistification* one. All at once he discovers that, at this rate, it would take till sundown to compare the letter with the Journals. So he gave up the pursuit, and pounced upon something else, hoping to draw off the minds of the people from the scene which had just transpired; and hoped, too, with about as much propriety as the little child that broke all its mamma's dishes and heard her come running into the room, hoped she would not see it, when it squalled in the middle of the floor and put its little hands over its eyes. But Mr. Deberry did not like to be thus treated, and he invited Mr. Morris to come up to the mark with his letters and let the people see how they tallied. It would not do, "the child was born and its name was

ANTHONY."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FOR THE PEOPLE OF MOORE TO EXAMINE AND JUDGE.

Mr. Hale will please insert the Democratic Resolutions—and our answer at bottom.

That the people may not further be misled and deceived by the demagogues of the administration party, we beg leave to lay before them the resolutions gotten up and published by the Democrats of Moore, and only ask a careful examination of their sincerity in what they have declared.

1. They say, "We are opposed to the election of Henry Clay, for the reason that the people have heretofore repeatedly decided against him." This is one reason, shewing that love for the will of the people, whilst they are using evey effort to make a Sub-Treasury President—when the people twice through their representatives, and once in their own might, have denied it. This is specious consistency in their devotion to the will of the people.

2. They say, "We are opposed to Henry Clay because he is the avowed advocate of a high Tariff." The framers of this declaration know, (and must have felt some compunction of feeling in publishing it.) that Mr. Clay's Compromise Bill in 1833, stopped the spilling of blood with our neighboring State, South Carolina; and they know, and well know, that Martin Van Buren voted for the Tariffs of 1824 and 1828, and voted against Mr. Clay's bill of 1833, which compromised the difficulty between the general government and South Carolina, on the subject; and yet they are trying to deceive and gull the people with such feigned argument.

3. They say that Mr. Van Buren was instructed by his constituents in New York so to do; and grant he was—is this the Northern man with Southern feelings? instructed by New York to do that which he knew would bring ruin on the South, and statesman-like and patriotic-like, devotes his influence to favor his constituents and oppress the South, rather than resign? This is a Northern man with Southern feelings.

4. They say, "We are opposed to Henry Clay because he is the avowed advocate of the wasteful expenditure of the people's money." The people of this county certainly are acquainted with proofs to contradict this declaration, when they recollect that Mr. Clay introduced a bill in Congress to divide the Public Lands amongst the States, Mr. Van Buren exerted his influence to give them to the new States where they lie; and when they recollect that the expenditures of the government, when Mr. Clay was a government officer, were $13 millions, and now under Mr. Van Buren's administration, they are about $40 millions. Here is candor and sincerity, democrats.

5. They say, "We are opposed to Henry Clay because he is in favor of a national bank, with power and capital sufficient to destroy our State currency, now so well managed." The people of Moore are too well enlightened not to know the fallacy of this declaration, for they must recollect what Mr. Clay said about a national bank only last session—that he would suggest a national bank of $50 millions, to be chartered whenever the voice of the people would call for it. Now to prove to the citizens of Moore that these declarations of the administration party are intended for the prerogative benefit of the leaders of the party, we only beg to recur to facts—that the United States Bank, while in operation, gave us the best currency of which we have any experience; that since it has gone down our States currency in the general is ruined; that no travel from State to State can be made without losing from 5 to 20 or 30 dollars on the 100; that the U. S. Bank was chartered by a republican Congress, and sanctioned by the republican President, Mr. Madison; that Martin Van Buren was an advocate of the U. S. Bank, and sought a branch of it in Albany in New York; and yet these unsullied and impartial democrats would gladly decoy the people with this double faced doctrine.

These democratic resolutions object to Mr. Clay because he voted for internal improvement by general government. Why do they not tell you that Martin Van Buren voted for it too! This is candid, patriotic, undisguised democracy!

These democratic resolutions charge Mr. Clay with being an abolitionist. This declaration is craftily devised to lure and interdict the scrutiny of the people on this trait of Martin Van Buren's life; for the founders of this absurd and perverse allegation full well know, that we have in possession a letter of Martin Van Buren's, (which, by the bye, was inauspiciously furnished by the party,) which shows that he was one of the Committee that got up the first abolition meeting which we believe was ever known in America, in the year 1820, in Albany in New York—and afterwards advocated the principle as Senator in the New York legislature; and that Mr. Clay actually is in practice the opponent of abolition, holding as he does, some 100 or more slaves, and living in a slave State; whilst Martin Van Buren, in support of his principle, resides in a non-slaveholding State, and enjoys the kingly and lordly control of white servants. Here is another specimen of the purity of the intentions of the democratic Party, a fac simile of its character and professions. Only instance their profession of preference of Martin Van Buren, for his early and decisive stand against the abolitionists, when they know that he originated the first abolition meeting known to us, and advocated the principle in the legislature. We hope our county will do as its neighbors and Martin Van Buren's own State has done—dispel the Kinderhook mist, and re-establish the rules and practices of our republican Presidents, now sacrificed to the subtle and circumscribed view of Martin Van Buren.

We ask the people of Moore to look into these intriguing devices, gotten up at Washington city, and scattered through our country to circumvent and entrap the unsuspecting farmer. Only contrast their professions with the facts with which we answer, and we defy contradiction to our proofs.

WHIG VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: On looking over the columns of the Observer of the 17th instant, I was much surprised at an editorial paragraph commencing thus: ☞"We have received satisfactory information that the statement made in the Observer a few weeks ago, on the authority of a letter from a highly respectable gentleman of one of the upper counties of the district, respecting an attempt to deceive the ignorant by the exhibition of Treasury Notes as money, &c., "*was founded in error.*" The paragraph closes as follows: "All we can do now, without knowing the name of the individual charged, is to say, that the Gentleman supposed to be alluded to, "*has satisfied the Whigs of his innocence.*"

Now sir, I feel it my duty to state the fact, that although you may have satisfactory evidence that the charge was founded in error, still the Whigs of those parts of Anson and Montgomery, where these Treasury notes were exhibited as "Sub-Treasury money," have had no such evidence or information. That a citizen of one of these Counties has repeatedly exhibited Treasury notes as Sub-Treasury money, is a fact which here admits of no dispute, and although the name of the individual charged has not yet appeared in the public prints, still if he desires it, his name can be ushered forth, coupled with all the necessary proof to fix the charge imputed to him in all its material features. Yes sir, that individual can not only be identified and named, but every material fact embraced in your first paragraph, as a "New Trick," can be proven incontestibly. Whether innocent or guilty, I say the best of proof can be adduced to establish the charge.

At Laurenceville July Court, Mr. Deberry in his public address, alluded to this "New Trick," with that scorching eloquence for which he is so much distinguished, and so boldly did he array the offender, and the unfair nature of the Trick, before the assembled multitude, that at the end of his address, the individual charged arose in much agitation and in a subdued tone, and inquired if he was the individual alluded to? Mr. Deberry replied that he was! Who told you so, Mr. Deberry? I had my information from a number of Gentlemen, and it is for you now to avow or deny the charge. He denied it. Well, sir, remarked Mr. Deberry, I take your denial. When the fact was, there were in waiting half a dozen witnesses ready to confront this knight of the "Sub-Treasury money," and overwhelm him with shame and confusion, and the reason why these witnesses were not called upon is attributable entirely to the mild and forgiving disposition of Mr. Deberry. He knew that he had his enemy in his power, but he forbore to take advantage of his forlorn and helpless condition. And still, after all this, some one has given you satisfactory information that your author was misled or mistaken. The fact is, your author was neither misled nor mistaken. He did not state the case in its worst and most exceptionable character; for not only did the individual in question exhibit these Treasury notes to his neighbors as "Sub-Treasury money," but he is accused by scores of hauling out his huge Government notes, and exhibiting them as Sub-Treasury Money at many and various places in the District, yes, sir, he has been seen to exhibit and laud these notes as Sub-Treasury money, at the "Mill," on the "Highway," at the Store House, and in the Village. I have for the last week heard nearly fifty men say that this innocent individual exhibited to them "this all powerful panacea," this "*cure all,*" for all shin plaister currency, this *new fangled, nick named "Sub-Treasury money,"* in the shape of Government notes, issued from an insolvent Treasury, to one at "the Mill," to another while riding the highway, to others at the public store house and in the village, to all of whom it was held up as the best and most desirable of all money, from the Sub-Treasury Bank. And at a store on a particular occasion, when told by those who knew better, that there was no such thing as "Sub-Treasury money," that the Sub-Treasury was defeated and was not in operation, he remarked that if it was not "Sub-Treasury money" it was a species of it, and was what the Sub-Treasury money would be." And I can add the testimony of a respectable citizen of Montgomery county, who will say that these Treasury notes were not only exhibited to him as Sub-Treasury money, drawing interest at 6 per cent, but in reply to his inquiry, who paid the interest? He was answered the Bank. And this innocent individual was confronted at Laurenceville by this same witness, who not only affirmed the fact as I have stated it, but further remarked that if necessary he would swear to it. Still, sir, it seems that he has satisfied the Whigs of his innocence. If he has, those satisfied Whigs are not "hereabouts;" they do not belong to this region; on the contrary the Whigs here are satisfied that the Trick was resorted to; they plainly saw the mischievous effects of the Trick in the defection it was causing from the Whig ranks. But as soon as the subject was agitated in your paper and otherwise, the mischief ceased, the physic lost its virtue. Yes, sir, as soon as the people about here began to believe that this "wonderful Sub-Treasury money" was nothing more than Government notes bearing 6 per cent interest, and that the principal and interest too had to be paid out of the people's money, it lost all its charms for them; they saw that not one poor man in fifty would ever own one, and that although perfectly good and bearing interest, that the benefit of such a currency was altogether in favour of the rich, the money holder, and the note shaver; and many that might have been deluded are now confirmed in their principles, and will cast their votes against the Sub-Treasury scheme and all who favour it. But sir, this individual says that he did not use these notes to injure Mr. Deberry. Perhaps he did not. If so, what was his object for such an universal exhibition of Treasury notes as "Sub-Treasury money!" Again: this individual says that he sold the notes in March and has not had one since. This may be true, but the industrious use made of these notes whilst he did hold them, served to give sufficient notoriety that such a "Sub-Treasury money circulation" was in existence. And why, since he parted with these notes, did the Individual urge the argument of these very notes to favor the Sub-Treasury scheme, and to prove its usefulness and its superiority as a currency to "bank bills." It is hard to judge the motives of any man, it is uncharitable to do so, the motives of this individual may have been correct; and he may be innocent, but 'tis passing strange, that he should have thus acted, and still have no design to advance Van Burenism, or injure Mr. Deberry, and he a leader of the Morris and Van Buren party too. Perhaps he had no design, if so, the Whigs may consider him innocent so far as his *motives* are concerned, but no further. That *he did exhibit Treasury notes*, and universally *laud them as Sub-Treasury money*, is a fact too well known to admit of dispute.

A VOTER OF FAYETTEVILLE DISTRICT.

July 22, 1839.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: I would respectfully ask the liberty, through the columns of the Observer, of making a few remarks as regards the course of those political "worthies" who have been so untiring in their efforts to propagate the idea that our Representative in Congress was in favor of those extractions (*falsely* called appropriations) of money out of our National Treasury during the present Presidential term;—that he voted for those extravagant demands of government, those unprecedented bills, the passage and manner of execution of which, all calm and considerate men of the present age look upon with indignation, and by succeeding ages will be reverted to as being derogatory to our claim to the title of being a deliberate, judicious and economical people.

It was in favor of these measures, Mr. Editor, the demagogues of Van Burenism, alias Loco Focoism, would add to the number of their proselytes by saying that Mr. Deberry voted. It was upon the free circulation of this *news* that the Van Buren candidate would have established his popularity on a foundation as impregnable as the very gates of Pandemoneum. This was the political vehicle in which the Loco Foco would have rode into power, and our 7th Congressional District would have no longer been characterized for her uncompromising resistance to the "powers that be." And, sir, all these things might have transpired had it not been for one single occurrence. Mr. Morris had, in all the magnanimity of thought, ascended the stump;—I will not say when and where this circumstance occurred,—but Mr. Morris had ascended the stump, and shown, *conclusively*, by documents in *possession*, that Mr. Deberry had voted for these appropriations. Just about this time, by mere accident, a tale was told; for, on Mr. Morris's descending the stump, who should he recognize as standing by and staring him full in the face but Messrs. Records of Congress.—"Oh for a boundless contiguity of shade in some vast wilderness." I will not describe the effect, but of it the very stones of Rockingham will testify. The elasticity of India Rubber (which, by the by, stretches like fun when well pulled,) is thrown in the shade when compared with that exhibited by the physiognomies of some on that occasion. I would not by any means, nor under any consideration, have you to add to your catalogue of accidents by saying that any man actually lost his lower jaw, but apprehensions were entertained lest those of some should fall so low as not to get back again.

We hate to see one's joyous hopes
All blighted in an hour,—

but when men become so reckless as to give currency to a report, of the truth of which they know nothing, (to put the very best face we possibly can on Mr. Morris's course,) and that, too, with regard to a matter in which our most important interests are involved, why, then, we think that truth should stop the progress of such men; and we further believe that the great mass of the voters of this District will congratulate each other on the exposure of Mr. Morris.

And now, gentle sentimental reader, if you are capable of picturing such a thing in your own native fertile imagination, do tell us, if you have any compassion, what motive, what object in view these fair, immaculate Van Buren Sub-Treasury Morrisites had which actuated them in the course which they have taken. Do tell us, reader, if we are are not right in saying that in no other part of the Van Buren vineyard would this miserable subterfuge have been resorted to. Do tell us if any other set of men could be found to do such a thing except those would-be-influential characters who have brought out Mr. Morris and who did it with a design that his religious popularity should be conducive to his elevation to a high political station.

And now, ye Morrisites, did ye not see the declining hopes of your party; did ye not see the necessity of something; did ye not give currency to this political slander without being aware, that even if it succeeded, and if your broad, bare-faced assertions, were taken as true, you would, in the eyes of all men of common sense, have yet been losers. The affair looks luminous; and from what we have recently seen of the *party*, we find that any thing which looks like holding on to their own, throws them into ecstacies; and the only conclusion we can come to, is, that they concluded they would not probably lose so *much* by the turn which affairs would take, as they perhaps otherwise would. And now, ye *prudes* in Van Burenism, let me borrow the words of another, and tell you that when your situation becomes again so uneasy that you are about to relinquish the last beam of hope that plays dimly on the visage of doubt, and that you are obliged to resort to so miserable a subterfuge again, rather than do this, let me advise you to "*stand back a little.*"

JULY.

Fayetteville, July 29, 1839.

FOREIGN.

BY THE GREAT WESTERN.

NEW YORK, July 22.

The steam ship Great Western arrived at her old station at about 2 o'clock this afternoon, having left Bristol on the 6th inst. with dates from London to the day previous, and the same from Liverpool. The Great Western brings 105 passengers. The British Queen was to leave Portsmouth on the 11th inst.

I regret to be obliged to inform you, that, the advices just received are of a most distressing nature. Cotton had declined 3-4d from the date of our last accounts of the 13th ult. and was still heavy, with a very moderate demand. This depression was the result of a continued and increasing scarcity of money, which had reached such a height, that it was thought the rate of interest would be raised to 6 per cent. by the Bank of England, (it had previously been raised to 5 1-2) and even a suspension of cash payments appears to have been looked for by some.—Letters from the city fully bear out the deplorable accounts given in the papers, and state that it was almost impossible to define the value of money; as high as 1 1-2 a 2 per cent. per month, being paid on stock securities. American stocks were, of course unsaleable at any price, and although I have not seen any quotations for them, I fear a heavy reduction in prices must have taken place.

In such a state of affairs it becomes evident, that specie must now go forward to England from this, in large amounts, to make up for the deficiency caused by the decreased value of our securities and of cotton; and it is to be trusted, our banks will not be terrified into any needless measures of precaution by the change from their vaults to those of the Bank of England, of the Specie which now lies idle here. It is perhaps, however, premature to speculate in this way.

I add the latest London money markets from the papers to which I refer you. The political news does not appear of much interest; it is evident, however that ministers were daily becoming more and more unpopular, and their majorities in many instances, had not exceeded two or three; still they cling to office, and probably will, until a dissolution of Parliament, which is looked for in the fall.

The government are about releasing J. G. Parker and the seven Canadian prisoners, who had pleaded guilty of the charges preferred against them in Upper Canada, in expectation of receiving her Majesty's pardon.

Lady Flora Hastings expired on the afternoon of the 4th inst. The Queen at once ordered Buckingham Palace to be closed.

From the east we learn that the Sultan had declared war against the Pacha of Egypt, and had sent a large army into Syria, where the insurrection was assuming a formidable appearance.

The government education bill was passed on the 20th, by a majority of only 5—or rather Lord Stanley's amendment was rejected by that majority. On the 24th Lord John Russell's motion for a grant of £30,000, to carry out the modified plan of education was carried by a majority of only 2—the vote being, for the grant 275, against it 273.

In the House of Lords, on the 23d, the Marquis of Westminster declared himself in favor of the ballot, triennial Parliaments and extension of the suffrage.

Ministers were defeated in the House of Lords on the Jamaica bill, July 2d, by a majority of 69. Lord Lyndhurst moved to strike out the first clause, and the motion prevailed, 149 to 80.

On the 4th, the bill, now containing only one clause, was carried without a division.

The great Chartist petition was presented in the House of Commons on the 14th, by Mr. Atwood. It was literally rolled into the House, being a cylinder of parchment, about the diameter of a coach wheel. Mr. Atwood was allowed to make a speech in favor of the petition.

Mr. Grote's motion for the ballot was brought forward on the 18th. It was seconded by Lord Worsley, a former opponent of the ballot. Mr. Macauley spoke in favor of it—Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russell against it. The motion was lost by a majority of 117, the vote being, for the motion 216, against it 333.

LONDON, July 2.

Times—The effect of the late restrictive measures at the Bank of England, up to the present time, is observable chiefly in the fall of cotton, to which commodity and the speculations in it they were principally aimed, and to that extent a general good is obtained, though at the cost of much individual loss and suffering.—Many innocent parties were led into them by the facilities in money created by the Bank in December last, and for them some sympathy is due, but every one will rejoice to see the American combination broken up and ruined which was engaged in them in direct hostility to our manufacturing system. The prospect at present is, from the great decline in the value of this article, that the looms of the north will soon be at work again, and the best substitute created for a continued exportation of gold in a supply of cotton fabrics at moderate prices to the whole world.

Already the exportation of gold has considerably lessened, compared with what it was for several weeks preceding. In the quotations of the exchanges also, as they are brought from the Continent, there is some effect perceptible both by a rise in the rate of exchange and a reduction in the premium on gold, both of which tell of course to the same end.

There is still, however, a deficiency of bills in this market, while on the Continent, bills on England, and especially at long dates, are abundant. The Corn market is not influenced as yet by the pressure, but is somewhat on the advance.

June 21—Since Friday, the 14th instant, a moderate quantity of Cotton has arrived, principally from the United States. The present week has proved extremely dull as regards our trade, and prices have receded fully ¼ per lb., especially on fair to middling qualities of American, which were offered very freely. Only a limited quantity were purchased, and the demand was latterly, if possible, more contracted than during the preceding few days, in consequence of the Bank of England raising the rate of interest to five and a half per cent. The entire sales of this week amount to a small quantity, only 11,150 bags having been sold, including 50 American and 70 Pernam, purchased for export. The imports comprise 13,790 bags.

Sales—3,070 Upland 7⅜ a 9½; 3,000 Orleans 7⅝ a 10; 1,350 Alabama 7½ a 10; 50 Sea Island 22 a 40; 20 Stained ditto 8 a 9½.

July 3.—The sales on Saturday were 1500; Monday, 1500; Tuesday, 1200, and to-day, 1500. The demand since last week has been extremely limited. In prices a decline of ⅛d to ¼d per lb. has taken place in all descriptions; and the market closed with a prevailing dulness. The week's imports amount to 38,522 bags.

Prices—Upland 7 a 9⅜; Orleans 7⅛ a 10¼; Alabama 7¼ a 9⅝; Sea Island 21½ a 30.

July 4th.—We have had a very dull market today, and prices continue to have a downward tendency. The sales scarcely reached 1,000.

AMERICANS IN LONDON.

The following were among the company at the Queen's late state ball: The American Minister and Mrs. Stevenson; Major and Mrs. Van Buren; Mr. Webster, of the Senate of the United States, Mrs. and Miss Webster, and Mrs. Page; Mr. Vanderpoel, of the House of Representatives of the United States, and Mrs. Vanderpoel; Major Chase, United States Engineers, and Mrs. Chase; Mr. Benjamin Rush, Secretary, and Mr. M. R. Singleton, Attache to the Legation of the United States.

We understand (says the London Morning Chronicle) that the American merchants resident in London are about to give a splendid dinner to Mr. Webster, the eminent American statesman.

FROM FLORIDA.

TALLAHASSEE, JULY 17. 1839.

Another Indian Massacre.—On Saturday night, between nine and ten o'clock, the family of Mr. Green Chairs—living about ten miles from town—were attacked by the Indians, and his wife and two children killed.

Mrs. Chairs was sitting by the table sewing, surrounded by her interesting family, consisting of her husband and six children; Mr. Chairs was reposing on the bed, in the same room, when an Indian rifle was fired, and Mrs. C. fell dead from her chair! Mr. C. instantly sprang from the bed, blew out the candle, closed the door and windows, and seizing his gun took his stand, with the determination to kill one Indian at all hazards when they should attempt to enter the house. The Indians, however, approached the house in such a way as to be unseen by Mr. C. and proceeded to set fire to the dwelling and out-houses on the premises. Soon after the dwelling-house caught fire, Mr. C. started four of the largest children out at the back door, and told them to escape to the next neighbor's; they did effect their escape, and were all saved; the eldest, however, a young lady about seventeen, was discovered by the Indians, who gave her chase, and were well nigh making her a victim; but she had taken the precaution, as she was leaving the house, to take with her a dark cloak, and when she found herself so closely pursued by the savages, she suddenly fell in the bushes, and, throwing this garment over her person, concealed herself from the keen eye of her ruthless pursuers. The Indians, she says, passed within three feet of her! This young lady's life was saved so narrowly as to make the blood run cold even at the thought; and it should not be forgotten that it is entirely attributable to her *presence of mind.*

So rapid was the fire, and so great the consternation produced upon Mr. C. by the sudden death of his wife, that, in making his own flight from the house, he forgot his two youngest children—the one about two years old, and the other a babe of six months—and they were both burned to ashes!

Price and Swartwout, absconding debtors of the Government of the United States, are living in Paris, without pretending to conceal themselves, and even keep up a correspondence with their friends in this country. How or why is it that they cannot be pursued? Cannot a foreign creditor sue a resident debtor in the French Courts? We never heard that he cannot. Are not Price and Swartwout residents, now, of France, and amenable to the municipal law—the *lex loci?* If they are not, it certainly is time that stipulations for the mutual protection of France and the United States should be entered into between the two countries. It ought to be made a part of the Sub-Treasury Bill, when it is next introduced, that the President shall open such negotiations with foreign powers as will enable him to reclaim the absconding Sub-Treasurers, whom it is the intention of that bill to trust with countless sums of money.

Baltimore Chronicle.

Squirrel Hunt.—We understand that 50 men in Captain Sample's company of Hopewell, formed themselves into a company for the purpose of hunting squirrels, to last three months. A few days ago, on counting the scalps there was produced 6,575—it is thought 7,000 were killed but the rest had become destroyed. Who can beat this!

Charlotte Journal.

Celebration of the 4th at Taunton.—The following are among the toasts that were drank at a Whig celebration of the 4th at Taunton, Mass.

By Hon. J. Q. Adams.—Uncle Sam: the Schoolmaster of mankind.'

Branch of the Sub-Treasury at Paris.—Swartwout, President; Price, Cashier.

Swartwout and Price.—Selected samples from the ranks of 'the party' forwarded to Europe to enlighten the people on the principles of Loco Focoism.

The Sub-Treasurers of the Administration.—They have not, like the unprofitable servant in Scripture, hid their treasure in a napkin, but carried it off in their breeches pocket.

"*Immense Cheering.*"—The Augusta, Georgia, Chronicle gives an account of the 4th by the Union Party of Twiggs county. There were no less than 105 cheers given to the regular toasts, and 491 to the volunteer toasts—making a grand total of 596 cheers.—Gen. Jackson received seven toasts and 612 cheers. Mr. Van Buren two toasts and twenty-four cheers.—The following are some of the toasts that called out the loudest cheers:—

By Elijah Anglin, Esq.—*Gen. Jackson.*—He has whipped the British, he has out Generaled the French, he has choaked down the Bank, and gutted nullification. (12 Cheers.)

By Caleb Low, Esq.—*The Henry Clay party of Ga.*—Expelled from the Church of God, and delivered over to their hardness of he

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 31, 1839.

THE ELECTION—will take place in this District before our next paper can reach the great majority of the voters. We have merely to say, that we have endeavored faithfully to discharge our duty, by informing the public mind on the great questions at issue. It only remains that our readers do theirs—and we exhort them, by all they hold dear, to its zealous and faithful performance. The duty is theirs—the result is in higher hands, and cannot be wrong.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

"ANSON, July 23, 1839.

"Morris is losing ground here every day, and cannot exceed 400 votes in Anson. The turn-out will be general, and I think 1400 votes will be polled in this county."

From another letter, dated

"RICHMOND COUNTY, July 23, 1839.

"As regards the pending Congressional election, all is right. Morris cannot get more than about 100 votes in this county. There is much more animation among the people than formerly."

Our columns are over-run with communications on the all-engrossing subject of the coming election. Among them will be found some interesting articles relating to Dr. Montgomery's letters. The general reader will please to have a little patience, as this is the last week, for the present, when we shall be compelled to devote so much space to politics.

We were mistaken in fixing the election in the Halifax District on Thursday last. Only the Edgecombe District voted on that day. The Halifax, Warren, and Newbern Districts, vote this week. The remaining nine Districts on Thursday the 8th.

EXTRAORDINARY CONDUCT.—We learn with astonishment, that Mr. Morris, at a muster which he attended in Anson, on the day after the exposure of the base falsehoods of the *Honorable* Wm. Montgomery's letters, actually again read those letters to the people, Mr. Deberry not being present to refute the *known falsehoods* thus attempted to be palmed off! It happened, however, that a private individual who was acquainted with the occurrences, was present, and was so incensed at the conduct of Mr. Morris, that he replied, and exposed the trick of attempting to pass off as genuine this exploded humbug.

How strongly does this conduct contrast with that of an honorable man of his own party. When Walter F. Leak, Esq. discovered that Montgomery's statements were false, he sat down and wrote to his friends in other counties, to put them on their guard against using such foul weapons. This was the course for an honorable man, we care not to what party he belongs; and if this course were more generally pursued, our elections, and our public affairs, would lose that character for trickery and humbug which less scrupulous men of his own party have given to them.

But what is Mr. Morris's conduct! Whilst Mr. Deberry is present, with the Journals, it is with difficulty that he can prevail on Mr. Morris to read the letters. When they are read, a comparison instituted with the Journals, and the letters *proved* to be false, off goes Mr. Morris into a corner of Anson, and in the absence of Mr. Deberry reads these letters again, and relies upon them—relies upon convicted falsehood and slander—to prove inconsistency on the part of Mr. Deberry! What conduct is this for a Minister of the Gospel and candidate for Congress! It proves, if any proof were wanting, how improper it is for a Minister to become a candidate for Legislative honors. How difficult, nay how impossible it is, for him to avoid injuring his own character, and bringing reproach upon religion by a political campaign.

The last North Carolinian indulges in some extraordinary comments on Mr. Deberry's letter. It endeavors to prove that Mr. Deberry wishes to "keep his constituents uninformed of his votes," and to effect this the Editor bases his arguments on an assertion that there were but two sessions held by the last Congress! Can it be possible that the Editor of the North Carolinian was ignorant of a fact known to every school-boy in the country, that there were three sessions held during the existence of the last Congress! It is really incredible; and yet the contrary presumption would exhibit the Editor in the position of deceiving his readers on the very point from which he starts to show Mr. Deberry's inconsistency. He harps upon Mr. Deberry's "votes on the appropriation bills passed at the first and second sessions of the last Congress," and upon his producing *the Journal;* repeatedly speaks of *both* sessions of the last Congress; and these terms he reiterates over and over; and further, "that the *two sessions* of the last Congress were held during the winters of 1837 and 1838." This is a gross perversion of Mr. Deberry's meaning, *or* it is remarkable ignorance for one who sets up as an enlightener of public opinion. The first and second sessions of the last Congress, to which Mr. Deberry alludes, were, the Called Session, in the Fall of 1837, and the session of the winter of 1837. This explanation renders Mr. Deberry's statements perfectly consistent; and dissipates the fog in which the Carolinian has endeavored to envelope them. It upturns the whole unsubstantial fabric which the Carolinian has erected upon so baseless a foundation.

Having set this matter to rest, we proceed to remark upon a few other of the assertions of the Carolinian.

Speaking of Mr. Deberry's producing the Journal at Rockingham, the Carolinian asks, "Now in this last instance, *which of the Journals did he product?* Most manifestly" (responds the Carolinian to its own question) "it must have been the one which did not correspond with the letter; keeping back the other, which we have no doubt will be found to correspond with it whenever Mr. Deberry shall be candid enough to let the comparison be made."

Now this is an extraordinary statement, considering all the circumstances. In the first place, it rests upon the presumption that Mr. Morris and Walter F. Leak, Esq. were a couple of ignoramuses, without sense enough to tell whether the letter which Mr. Morris held in *his* hand, referred to the Journal which Mr. Leak held in *his*. Will any one credit this! Not for a moment. There is *no* doubt that the Journal was the identical Journal referred to by the *Honorable* Dr. Montgomery; for when Mr. Morris called out the No. of the pages cited in the letter, and his friend Mr. Leak could find nothing on these pages to verify the statements thus made, Mr. L. suggested that that could not be the book. He was intelligent enough to seize upon that hope. Mr. Deberry calmly invited him to look at the title page and satisfy himself; and *he did satisfy himself*, not only that it was the book, but that Dr. Montgomery had written falsehoods. He admitted this, before the assembled multitude, and neither he nor any other person present on that occasion has ventured to give the Editor of the Carolinian one cheering note of encouragement, or to insinuate one shadow of doubt of the baseness of Dr. Montgomery, or the triumphant vindication of Mr. Deberry.* This is a fact worthy of notice. Let it be borne in mind, that two numbers of the Carolinian have been issued since the receipt of the account of the occurrences at Rockingham, and that *we know* that at least three of the *windy* correspondents of that paper were present on that occasion, and yet that the Editor has not had a syllable from any of them, in dispreof of the vindication of Mr. Deberry;—not one doubt of the identity of the Journal produced with that referred to by Dr. Montgomery. The ungracious task of inventing this subterfuge, of calling in this forlorn hope, has been imposed upon the Carolinian, none of its correspondents, (unscrupulous as some of them have proven themselves,) being willing to encounter the odium of making such an unfounded allegation.

The Carolinian goes on to say, *"it is impossible* that Dr. Montgomery could have written a deliberate lie, and not only that, but *refer to pages* to invite the proof of it against himself."

Whether such a thing is possible or *impossible*, is no longer a question. It is *certain* that he referred to pages of a Journal to prove his assertions, which Journal, on being produced, *disproved* those assertions. We will not dispute the Carolinian's application of the epithet *"l.e"* to such base conduct. But we think it is easy to show why he was so incautious as to commit himself so fully by referring to pages. It will be recollected that the first letter to the Editor of the Carolinian was the foundation of a charge made by Mr. Morris in his speech at our Court in June last; but *the letter was not produced*, nor was it mentioned. *It was not certain at that time that Mr. Deberry's Journal had not arrived.* At Montgomery Court, Mr. Morris had grown a little more bold; and on reiterating his charge he added that he had in his possession letters from a Member of Congress to sustain it. *Still the letters were not read.* But now he learned that Mr. Deberry had made a search for his Journal, and discovered that it *had not arrived.* When next they met, at Anson, the charge is again made, *and the letters produced and read!* Mr. Morris exultingly asked if there could any longer be a doubt of the fact! Here was not only the assertion of an *Honorable* member of Congress, but it was supported by references to *particular pages* of the Journal! Mr. Deberry had nought but a simple unsupported assertion to offer in opposition to this apparently strong testimony. And it speaks volumes for his character as AN HONEST MAN, that his simple assertion was believed by the intelligent citizens of Anson and Montgomery, rather than this array of *apparent* testimony. We honor the man whose word goes with those who know him, for *truth!* of whom no man can say that he ever deceived him! Such a man is EDMUND DEBERRY!

But to resume our narrative. As soon as it was ascertained that the Journal was not at hand, *the letters were read.* At Richmond Court, however, when the Journal was produced by Mr. Deberry, it was with difficulty that Mr. Morris could be induced to read the letters! Here was a fair opportunity to establish the truth of Dr. Montgomery's charges, and yet Mr. Morris is reluctant to avail himself of it!

We now ask the reader, whether the inferences are not irresistible, that the letters were withheld in the first instance for fear the Journal would be produced to disprove their assertions; and that they were afterwards read only because it was found that the Journal could not be had!

If these things be so, and we say that the circumstances justify such conclusions, does it not look as though Mr. Morris was aware from the beginning, of the falsity of Dr. Montgomery's charges. This supposition is strengthened by the fact that he has again read these letters since they were exposed as false. Besides, let it be remembered, that one of the letters expressly says that it was not intended for *public* exhibition. If its statements were true, where was the evil of letting the public see it? The only supposable cause for not desiring it to be read in *public*, is that the author knew it to be false, and whilst he was unwilling to be known as the author of the falsehoods, was quite willing that Mr. Morris and his party should profit by their propagation in *secret*.

This whole matter exhibits a baseness which we never expected to find even charged, much less proved, against a member of Congress from North Carolina. It should, and we trust will, consign its author to lasting infamy.

The Carolinian, after its lame attempt to bolster up Dr. Montgomery's fraud, upon the strength, entirely, of the supposition that there were but two sessions of the last Congress, calls upon the "Editor of the Observer" for "all of Mr. Deberry's votes in the two sessions of the last Congress." Indeed this is a modest request, for a print that refuses to publish public documents for the information of its readers. It is particularly modest for a print that asserted, a week or two ago, that Mr. Deberry had voted for all the appropriations at the last session except one for a million and a half; and when we contradicted the assertion by authority, and called upon the Carolinian to prove or retract it, stands mute! not even reaffirming its statement, much less attempting to prove it. An Editor who pursues such a course as that, has no right to "demand" any thing of his opponents.

If, however, we had the Journal of the *three* sessions of the last Congress, we would not hesitate to publish Mr. Deberry's votes. There is not one of them, so far as we know, that either Mr. Deberry or any of his friends has reason to be ashamed or afraid of. But the Carolinian knows full well that we have no copy of the Journals, else, like Mr. Morris, it would be more cautious how it called on us to produce them! But why has not the Carolinian obtained the Journals itself, if it desired to convict Mr. Deberry? Have not its friends, the Senator who resides in this vicinity, and the member who resides some thirty or forty miles off, in Bladen, copies of the Journals, which would be at the service of the Editor, if he could make any thing favorable out of them? We dare venture the assertion that the Journals *have been* ransacked, and found not to contain any thing to which exception could be taken.

Let us advise the Carolinian to withhold its blustering calls upon the Whigs to come out, until it comes out itself with the public documents which it has been called upon to publish, with the proof of its disputed assertion, and especially until it "comes out" with Montgomery's letters.

"Honesty is the best policy," as the Rev. Mr. Morris and the *Honorable!* Dr. Montgomery *will* say after the 8th of August.

DR. MONTGOMERY'S LETTERS.—In an Extra from the office of the Raleigh Register we find a communication professing to detail the substance of Dr. Montgomery's letter to W. F. Leak, Esq. as understood by some person who heard it read. We intended to copy the sketch, but upon making inquiry of a friend who was present on the occasion, we learn that it does not, according to his recollection, correspond with the original in some important particulars. As we have no disposition to do more than justice to Dr. Montgomery or Mr. Morris, we refrain from publishing it, but call emphatically upon those who have the letters, to publish them. The letters, the real, genuine letters, is what we want, and what the public has a right to demand, because they have been read publicly, both before and after they were confronted with and disproved by the Journal, to which they appealed. These letters, we are assured, will prove that Dr. Montgomery, professing to have his own Journals before him, has deliberately and wickedly asserted falsehoods in regard to Mr. Deberry's votes, and contain a declaration, in substance, that he did not intend or desire his letters to be made public; thus indicating a desire to injure Mr. Deberry secretly and underhandedly, and to deprive him of the opportunity of disproving his falsehoods. Such being the means employed by the *Honorables* of the party, to effect a party purpose, what may we not expect from those who lay no claim to either the title or the character!

The fact that every application for copies of these letters has been refused, may account for different versions of their contents, and the party has no right to complain of any thing attributed to them, whilst they refuse to permit the public to see them. Again we call for the letters! the letters! Out with them!

CAUTION.—The North Carolinian has been threatening, for two weeks past, to issue a Circular for Mr. Deberry. We beg the people to be on their guard. Does the Carolinian intend to palm off upon the ignorant portion of its readers, a paper purporting to be a Circular from Mr. Deberry, at too late a day for any contradiction or reply? It would seem so, else why, we ask, has it delayed carrying its purpose into effect until four or five days before the election, and until it is too late for any reply? The thing looks suspicious, and we again say to our readers, be on your guard!

WHO PAYS!—The efforts made by the Van Buren party to circulate their papers and extras in this district are without a parallel. Scarcely a day passes that we do not hear from some post office of a number of such papers being received, which the persons to whom they are addressed refuse to take from the office. It is of no avail that the Editors are informed of the refusal. The papers still come.

Another mode adopted is, to persuade persons to take the paper, with a promise that if they do not like it, they need not pay for it. One such case we have just heard of. With a deal of persuasion, a staunch Whig was induced to take a Van Buren paper, with the above understanding. After receiving two or three numbers, he told the agent to have it stopped—he did not like it. The agent wrote, but the editor refused to stop it, declaring that as the gentleman was so good a Whig, he should pay for the paper! Subsequently, the matter becoming a public talk, the paper was stopped.

But the best joke we have known of is, that we received a letter a few days ago from a Postmaster, enclosing the subscription in advance—of an *Administration man*, who has taken the Observer for four years past, (and what is more has regularly paid for it in advance.) and informing us that several copies of an Administration paper were sent to that office to persons who would not take them out of the office, and among them one was regularly addressed to the said Administration man, but he would have nothing to do with it! We have had many a compliment in our day from political friends, and some from political opponents, but this "goes ahead" of any thing we have met with.

Aside from party politics, we regret to see any editor so depreciate his own property, and so forfeit his own self respect, as to force his paper upon any one. An editor should not desire any one to take his paper a day longer than is agreeable to himself, or than he is satisfied that he gets value for his money. The subscriber should be at liberty to stop his paper at any moment he pleases, whatever may be the period of the year, provided he pays up arrearages. Any other terms may be degrading to the editor, and galling to the subscriber.

As for sending papers to persons who do not order them, it is a practice that we have carefully avoided, both because we have never felt able to afford it, and because we would never consent to make ourself so *cheap*.

A hint to Messrs. Brown and Strange.—The Hon. E. H. Foster, Whig Senator in Congress from Tennessee, in reply to a letter addressed to him on the subject, avows his determination to resign, in the event of a majority of his political opponents being elected to the Legislature. He adds,—

"What my friends and the public generally may think of this, my intended course, I know not. I have reason to fear that with some people, it may subject me to no inconsiderable censure. However this may be, I trust and hope, that no difference of opinion on the main point will deny to my heart the undivided approbation of all. Could I suffer the lust of office to predominate over the pride of sentiment, and the noble and elevated endearments of private life, I should not be without multiplied examples in the highest ranks of *consistent* democracy, to excuse the pertinacity which might tempt me to cling to a comunission long after the instrument had been despoiled of its brightest gem—"PUBLIC CONFIDENCE." I rebuke not, neither do I envy, those who garnish themselves with such doubtful honors: but my nature and my disposition must undergo a great change before I consent to imitate the example. With me, "the private station is the post of honor," whenever I shall become satisfied that my constituents desire to dispense with my services."

Such sentiments must be gall and wormwood to *our* Senators, whose commission was long since "despoiled of its brightest gem," and who had made loud professions of what they *would do*, if left in a minority. They are, unfortunately, only *professions*, never practiced upon; promises, never performed. What would the Van Buren party say of Mr. Foster, if the contingency of which he speaks should happen, and yet he should utterly refuse to resign? Would they think he had kept his word? Or would they not rather abuse him, from one end of the country to the other? Can they be surprized, that what they would think of Mr. Foster, the Whigs should now think of Messrs. Brown and Strange?

But in addition to our Senators, there are several others whose Legislatures are against them, but do they resign? By no means. The doctrine of instruction is a most excellent doctrine where it can be applied to drive Whigs out of the Senate, but no doctrine at all where it conflicts with the interest of a Van Buren man. Mr. Roane of Va., Mr. Wright of New York, Smith of Conn., Wall of New Jersey, Cuthbert and Lumpkin of Geo., and perhaps others, are opposed by the majority in their Legislatures, but they do not think of resigning. Why should they? Are they not Van Buren men?

ELECTIONS.—The elections in Kentucky, Indiana and Alabama, take place on Monday next, and in Tennessee on to-morrow.

FOREIGN.—The effect of the news by the Great Western has been to depress Cotton 1½ cents per lb. in New York. Fayetteville cotton had sold before her arrival at 11 cents. Stocks did not fall as much as was feared.

ANOTHER SWARTWOUT GONE!—The Rogersville (Tenn.) paper says that Gen. Nathaniel Smith, late Indian Emigrating Agent for the Cherokees, has fled to Texas, with from 70 to $100,000 of government money in his pocket, having first sold off his own property and pocketed the proceeds. Glorious Sub-Treasury! Honest Administration! It is clear that we shall never again be burdened with a Surplus Revenue.

We learn from the Southern Argus, printed at Columbus, Miss., that Capt. John Crusoe, formerly of this place, has been nominated as the Whig candidate for Auditor of Public Accounts, for the State of Mississippi.

SILK.—We saw several skeins of silk, a few days ago, made by Henry A. London, Esq. of Pittsborough, part from the common Mulberry leaves, and part from the leaves of the Multicaulis. Though both kinds were beautiful, there was a marked difference in the texture and gloss in favor of the specimen made from the leaves of the multicaulis.

We have been favored by the author with a neatly printed copy of "An Address delivered before the Euzelian and Philomathesian Societies of Wake Forest College," by Henry W. Miller, Esq. of Raleigh. We have read it with much pleasure, and at a period when our columns are less burdened with political matters, will probably find room for an extract.

FROM THE CHERAW GAZETTE.

MURRELL MEN IN ANSON.

Two men, one driving a gray horse in a Carryall, the other riding a dark chesnut sorrel mare and leading a bright sorrel horse with flax main and tail have been passing through Anson Co., during last week, telling as they went that they had six wagon loads of bacon just on behind. The one with the two horses stayed at my house Saturday night the 20th inst; he said his name was Young, and that he lived in Rowan county N. C., he told me the same tale about the six loads of bacon just behind. Early Sunday morning, the Carryall man passed on toward Cheraw, and about ten o'clock returned going up.—Young went out and had some conversation with him, then called for his horses and started in the direction of Cheraw, and said he was going there; but I understand that in one hour afterwards he was three miles upon the other end of the road and in company with the Carryall man. Young endeavored to persuade off one of my negro boys with him. I understand he also tried three or four other negroes in the neighborhood, and a very valuable fellow of William Ratliff's has been actually missing ever since Sunday, the day which they passed through that neighborhood. They no doubt have Ratliff's negro; nor can they be heard from or traced in any direction since. I think the public should be put upon their guard against such villains.

JNO. GRADY, jr.

Sneedsboro', N. C., July 25th, 1839.

Loss by Fire.—The barn of N. McLeran, of Tyson's, Moore County, was consumed by fire, on the night of the 16th inst. with its contents, about 400 bushels of wheat, a threshing machine, cotton gin, cotton screw, and family carriage, &c. supposed to be the work of an incendiary; the loss is estimated at about two thousand dollars.

North Carolinian.

The Club Foot operation.—Many inquiries having been made in the papers by whom this important, tho' not difficult, operation has been performed in the U. States, we subjoin the following, which we believe to be an authentic statement, and by which it will be perceived that the honor of *priority* belongs to *Dr. James H. Dickson*, of North Carolina, now a practitioner of this city. The operation was performed by—

Dr. J. H. Dickson, Jan., 1835. [See Am. Jour. Med. Science, No. 45.]

Prof. N. R. Smith, Baltimore, 1836. 2 operations.

Dr. Detmold, New York, 1838. Repeatedly.

Dr. G. W. Norris, Philadelphia, 1838.

Several Surgeons have since operated.

N. Y. Star.

Great Cattle.—There are now at Mr. Stevens's stable, at Hoboken, ten Durham cows and one bull, just landed from the Mary Howland, from Liverpool, said to be the handsomest animals and purest blood ever imported. We understand that they were imported by that able and practical farmer, Henry Clay.—*N. Y. Star.*

The Liverpool correspondent of the New York Star says—"Marryatt's three volume "Diary in America," is out, but I have only seen a few extracts from it in the papers. He seems hard upon Uncle Sam.

"Swartwout broke loose from the traces."

Delaware Gazette.

No he didn't; he waggoned off with the whole load and Price considering him "an illustrious predecessor," followed in his footsteps." The government agents seem to be a vicious breed of *running* creatures.

Aug. Chronicle.

The Administration party have some four or five new candidates for the Vice Presidency. In Alabama, it is Wm. R. King; in Georgia, John Forsyth; in the Richmond Enquirer office, Andrew Stevenson; in Pennsylvania, James Buchanan. So we go. Col. Johnson, however, has not yet backed out, and gives no signs of doing so. Like old Andrew Fairservice, if the Party "dinna ken when they have a good servant, he kens when he has a good place, and deil the bit will he budge."—*Richmond Whig.*

The Common Council of Schenectady have refused to receive Mr. Van Buren in their official capacity. Thus has another city of the Empire State set its seal officially upon the electioneering visit of the "favorite son." The glory is all left to "my Democratic Fellow-citizens. By the way, does the Charleston Mercury know, when it calls Hudson "a dirty little place," that it reflects but little credit on the taste of this idol?" It is the chosen residence of the "Northern man with Southern principles."

Baltimore Chronicle.

Common Schools.—At the Public Dinner at Greensboro,' in this State, on the 4th July, the President, John M. Morehead, Esq. being called upon for a toast, arose and said that the toast which he was about to give had been suggested to him by the fifth regular toast, which was "Common Schools."—He said we were all aware, that by a late law of our State, Common Schools might be established in every neighborhood, whereby education would be brought within the reach of every farmer's boy, and its blessings dispensed to the poor as well as to the rich; and this the youth of our State would be put much more upon an equality. It was an old saying and a true one, that "there is no royal road to learning;" that each one's advancement and success must depend upon his own exertions to cultivate the talents with which Providence had blessed him; and it was a great blessing to any community that the means of that cultivation should be brought within the reach of every child in the State.—He said observation, founded upon experience, had established the fact, that, as a general rule, vigorous intellects were most usually associated with vigorous constitutions; that the hardy and healthful pursuits of the farmer's boy were well adapted to render both his body and mind powerful and vigorous; and if the means of cultivating the latter were afforded him, we might often expect to find him occupying the highest walks of science and literature, discharging the duties of a citizen with honor to himself and usefulness to his country.—Who, exclaimed Mr. Morehead, enthusiastically, do we find filling the legislative halls of our country?—They are the Farmer's Boys. Who occupy the judicial benches with so much honor to themselves and usefulness to the country, meting out equal justice to all men?—They are the Farmer's Boys. Who fill the high and responsible offices of our different governments, and discharge their duties faithfully? They are Farmer's Boys. Who, exclaimed Mr. M. turning to Mr. Gorrell, is the Orator of the Day, whose cheering eloquence and burning sentiments have thrilled our bosoms with patriotic feeling and swelled them with the enthusiastic love of liberty? He, too, is our Farmer's Boy.—Then gentlemen, said he, permit me to give you—

The Farmer's Boys of North Carolina.—But give them light, and they will be found equal to every station.

Great Sale.—A gentleman of this city, who has a field of fifteen acres filled with a crop of flourishing *morus multicaulis*, has sold the crop during the present week for the sum of THIRTY-TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.—*Baltimore American.*

FROM THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLICAN OF JULY 8.

A MAN RUINED BY HIS WIFE!

We learn that the sheriff of Hartford county, Connecticut, arrived in this city last week, and left yesterday on his return. He came, we are credibly informed, to induce Charles Spencer, the late Cashier of the Phœnix Bank of Litchfield, who was arrested in this place for an alleged defalcation, to return home. The sheriff represents that, upon an examination of his accounts, the whole defalcation did not amount to more than $5000, and that this had occurred from *the extravagance of his wife*, and not from his own default. The bank is further satisfied that he has no money or very little with him, and, as an evidence of honesty, it is said that, when he passed through New York, a large sum of money belonging to the bank was on deposite in one of the New York banks to his credit, which he might have drawn had he been disposed, but that he did not touch a cent of it. The sheriff, we understand, came not in his official capacity, but as a friend, to induce him to return; and states that he was authorized, on the part of the bank, to assure Spencer that no prosecution would be had, and that, if he would accept it, he could retain his place in the bank. We are sorry to learn that the sheriff's mission has been unsuccessful, Spencer having left here, it is believed, for Texas.

Household Affairs.—A domestic informed his master that the house was on fire. "Tell your mistress of it," said he, "for I do not meddle with household affairs."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: I see in the last North Carolinian a communication from Robeson, by a self-styled Republican, stating (I have no doubt from the momentary impulse of an anxious but feeble opinion,) that *his* party or order of Republicans, would do their duty at the ensuing election; conveying the idea that his candidate would get a large majority of the votes polled in this county, &c. Mr. Editor, his brief but much laboured remarks, (being taken up pretty much entirely with the word Republican, the true definition of which I much fear he is a stranger to,) would not have been noticed, by scarcely any man, only for the idea that he intended to convey respecting the approaching election in this county. Mr. Hale, it is now reduced to a certainty, and a few days will develope the fact, that the *true* Republicans of Robeson will come out to the polls, and they will give their long tried and unflinching patriot, the Hon. Edmund Deberry, a better vote in Robeson than he ever got against any opponent in this District.—Yes, sir, such a vote as will make the grave correspondent of the North Carolinian wince, even if he had "Gen. Jackson at his head," and the pure, chaste and Republican soul-saver W. A. Morris, at his feet.

A BURNT ISLANDER.

Robeson County, July 30, 1839.

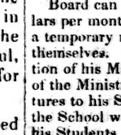
DIED,

At Smithville, N. C., on Wednesday, the 24th instant, after an illness of but three days, WILLIAM RANDOLPH EVERITT, son of Dr. S. B. Everitt, and late a Student of Donaldson Academy in this place, aged 13 years. A frankness of disposition, a generous heart and manly deportment, so uncommon for his age, were traits in his character that won for him the affections of all who knew him.

In Raleigh, on Friday, the 19th inst. after a very protracted and painful illness, Mrs. MARTHA GUION, consort of E. P. Guion, Esq.

Also, on the 22d inst. of Consumption, Miss MARY ANN CAMERON, eldest daughter of Hon. Duncan Cameron.

Also, on the 19th inst. Mr. WILLIAM F. MORPHIS. in the 19th year of his age.



THE undersigned, being desirous, after the election, of enjoying the "spoils of victory" in a few weeks recreation from his labors, will thank such of his debtors as can make it convenient, to settle their accounts before the 14th of next month, on which day he wishes to leave for the North.

E. J. HALE.

July 24 1839.

MATCHLESS SANITIVE.

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the Subscriber at Temperance Hill Post Office, Moore County, N. C.

JOSIAH T. PHILLIPS.

THE ELECTION.—We received, several days ago, the vote in Edgecombe County, and expected without doubt to have the returns from the whole district in time for this paper; but our Washington (N. C.) paper has failed, and we have not a syllable further from the district. This is provoking. The vote in Edgecombe was for Hall (Van) 1300, Stanly (Whig) 112. This is by no means discouraging for Stanly; as Hall's majority is only 3 more than it was four years ago when he was last a candidate, and he was then beaten about 600 votes. Stanly's election may be regarded as certain. The Whig vote in Edgecombe has usually been about 76.

The Communications of "Church and State," and "a Tooth and ancle Whig," were received this morning within an hour of the time of putting our paper to press; of course they *could not* be inserted.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JULY 31.

Brandy, peach,	$1 00	Lard,	12½
Ditto, apple,	60 a 70	Molasses,	36 a 40
Bacon,	11 a 12½	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Beeswax,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	8 a 12
Butter,	20 a 25	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	10 a 11	Salt,	75 a 90
Cotton Yarn,	24 a 32	Sack,	$2 50 a $2 75
Corn,	80 a 85	Tobacco, leaf,	8 a 10
Candles, F. F.	18 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 20
Flaxseed,	$1 00 a $1 25	Bale Rope,	8 a 13
Flour, new	6 00 a 6 50	Wheat, new	85 a $1
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	50
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	17 a 20

CORN.—The abundant supply of this article for a week past, has materially reduced the price. It now sells for 80 to 85 cents from wagons. This is as high as the article is in New York, and higher than in most other markets. It is remarkable that the price has ranged as high as 1 10 to 1 15 in this place, whilst it has not gone above 90 cents any where else. Wheat is worth from 85 to 90 cents.

Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON CHRONICLE OF YESTERDAY:

ARRIVALS.

July 27.—Brig Calvin from Charleston; Schooner Chingarora from St. Augustine. 28.—Three masted Schr. Vesper from New York. 29.—Schrs. Caroline from Philadelphia, Armer Patton from ditto; Granary from Mattapuskeet.

DEPARTURES.

July 25.—Schrs. Regulus for New York, Medium for St. Augustine. 29.—Brig Dispatch for Martinique.

WILMINGTON MARKET—July 30.

Turpentine $2 60; Tar 1 75; Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 13 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 8 00; Flooring 11 00 a 11½; Scantling 5 00; Timber 5 50 a 7 00; Staves, W. O. rough, $12 50 a $16; drawn, 28 00 a 30 00; R. O. rough 9 00 a 11 00; Shingles 1 50 a 2 00; Corn 85 a 95; Salt, coarse 45; Rice 4 50 a 4 75.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

EDWARD YARBROUGH.

July 30, 1839. 56tf

☞ The Augusta Chronicle (weekly,) Raleigh Register and Standard, Wilmington Advertiser, Greensborough Patriot, Salisbury Watchman, and Cheraw Gazette will insert the above three months and forward their accounts to the subscriber.

E. Y.

Mineral Spring Academy,

MOORE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS Institution will be under the superintendence of the Subscriber.

Terms of Tuition per session of 5 months:

For Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, $6

English Grammar and Geography, 8

Latin, Greek and Hebrew and the higher Mathematics, 10

Payment in advance or during the Session would be desirable.

The Spring Sessions commence the first Wednesday in February and end the last Tuesday in June. The Fall Sessions commence the last Wednesday in July and end the second last Tuesday in December.

Board can be had in the neighborhood at Six Dollars per month; or should my family wish to put up a temporary residence at the Spring, they may board themselves. The Subscriber, aware of the injunction of his Master to give himself wholly to the work of the Ministry, will daily explain a portion of Scriptures to his Students, besides opening and closing the School with prayer. He will also enjoin on all his Students to commit to memory the Shorter Catechism.

Rev. H. McLAURIN.

July 24, 1839. 56-2w

RUM and TOBACCO.

25 BBLS. New England Rum.

10 Boxes Tobacco, common and good, for sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.

July 29. 56-tf.

NOTICE.

I HAVE Fifty Thousand BRICKS, for sale. Those wanting to purchase will call on the subscriber.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

July 29. 56-2w.

To Rent.

A TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, a few minutes walk from the Market House, on one of the main Streets, with a Garden in rear, and a Well affording as good water as any about town.—Also, three fire proof Stores on Hay Street.

JNO. McARN.

July 30, 1839. 56-3w

Five Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, some time in December last, an indented Apprentice by the name of JOSHUA JACKSON. Said boy is about 19 years of age. All persons are cautioned against harboring or employing him.

DAVID DAWSON.

Sampson County, July 30, 1839. 56-3w-pd

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 6th inst., three Negroes, viz: GEORGE and his wife CATY, and PETER.—George, a yellow fellow, about 40 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches high, stout made, inclined to be bald; slow of speech, and has a down look when spoken to, a tolerable carpenter and a tolerable preacher, can read and probably write, a shrewd, cunning fellow, and may have a pass. Caty is about 22 years of age, tall and black. Peter, a stout black fellow, about 35 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, speaks somewhat broken, and would be taken for an African, and awkward in his movements. George and Peter were brought from the neighborhood of Richmond, Virginia, to Charleston, and purchased by me from a Mr. Matthews, a trader in 1838. Caty was purchased at the same time from a Mr. Wolf; she was brought to Charleston from the neighborhood of the Four Holes, in South Carolina. The above Negroes will probably make their way to Charleston or Richmond, Virginia.—The above reward will be given for their delivery in any safe jail, and information so that I get them, or a proportionate amount for either.

WM. H. CONNELLY.

Near Louisville, Jefferson county, Ga. 56-4w

June 15.

The PHŒNIX FACTORY

IS now in operation, and the CLOTH manufactured is for sale at the Store of

J. H. HOOPER.

January 1, 1839. 26/*f*

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having been satisfactorily engaged for more than three years in attending to a

BOARDING HOUSE

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

E. SMITH.

Mrs. Smith is prepared to entertain Stage Passengers, should any think proper to call. Their Baggage will be removed to and from the Stage Office free of charge.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the Market and near the State Bank.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1838. 9/*f*

Just received, and for Sale,

34 Bags prime Rio COFFEE,
5 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
20 Bundles Northern HAY.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

June 29, 1839. 52-tf.

Just received,

150 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME.

H. LEETE.

January 1, 1839. 26-tf

GREEN'S

STRAW CUTTER.

THIS newly invented machine, which has received the highest encomiums in this country and in Europe, will cut two bushels of provender in a minute, or 500 lbs. in an hour, and with much less force than the common machines. A few just received for sale by

WILLIAM McINTYRE.

ALSO,

Freeborn's Patent Plough.

A SUPPLY of this highly approved PLOUGH, always kept on hand, together with the Castings, by WM. McINTYRE.

Fayetteville, March 19, 1839. 37-1Y

CLEANSE and PURIFY THE BODY.

THE operation of the principles of PURGATION being allowed to be one of the greatest utility in the cure and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest consequence to ascertain what medicine is capable of producing the DESIRED EFFECT, in the easiest, and at the same time in the most effectual manner.

We no longer believe that inflammations of any kind can be cured by abstracting our life—OUR BLOOD. It is now well understood that an inflammation is a wise ORDINANCE OF NATURE, a signal that she requires the assistance of purgative medicines, to ease her of the oppressive burden which she proves by the high fever and strong pulse, is wanted to be removed. In other words, the body calls for a vegetable cleansing.

Brandeth's Vegetable Universal Pills require no skill in their administration. The printed direction only has to be observed, and they pre-describe the just proportion of the dose to the magnitude of the disease to be cured.

Let all persons read the following opinion of a gentleman who well knows the qualities of these pills.

BRANDETH'S PILLS.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a sudorific or alterative. It stands infinitely before all the preparations or combinations of Mercury. Its purgative properties are alone of inestimable value—for these pills may be taken daily FOR ANY PERIOD, and instead of weakening by the cathartic effect, they add strength, by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good MERCURY does, which these pills do not likewise. But they have none of the miserable effects of that DEADLY SPECIFIC. The TEETH are not injured—the BONES and limbs are not paralyzed—no.—But in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation, is evident in every movement of the body. Brandeth's Pills are indeed A UNIVERSAL REMEDY; for they cure opposite diseases They cure *Inflammation* and *Chronic Rheumatism!* They cure *Diabetes* and *Stranguary!* They cure *Dysentery* and *Constitutional Costiveness!* They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, BECAUSE they CLEANSE and PURIFY the blood, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Four years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superseded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandeth's offices in New York are 241, Broadway, 185, Hudson street, and 276, Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

South Carolina Office—10, Meeting st., Charleston.

The only agent in Wilmington is Mr. S. M. WEST, who has the pills for sale, at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

OBSERVE, ☞ *Druggists are never made agents.*

☞BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.☜

Agent for Fayetteville, Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.

June 7, 1839. 52-1Y.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c. which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 37/*f*

CATAWBA SPRINGS.

THE public are informed that the above Establishment will be kept open this Season, for the accommodation of invalids and all who may desire a pleasant Summer retreat. Ample preparations have been made, and renewed exertions will be given to render full satisfaction. *Terms of Boarding—very cheap.*

Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him the last Season, the Subscriber solicits a further trial of his Establishment.

J. W. HAMPTON.

Catawba Springs, Lincoln co. N. C., } 48-9*w.*
May 31, 1839. }

An highly important caution to the Public.

"Cave ne titubes."—Beware of falling.

DOCTOR EVANS, 100 Chatham street, takes the present opportunity of tendering his most unfeigned acknowledgments to the numerous patients (afflicted with the various form of disease incident to humanity) who have committed themselves to his care, and he has the satisfaction of knowing from many living evidences, that his remedies have removed or relieved their respective maladies, as far as lies within the compass of human means. How distressing to the afflicted is DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, poisoning all the sources of his enjoyment, and leading in many instances to the miseries of hypocondriacism. Long as it has been made the subject of inquiry by medical authors, it remains involved in much obscurity. *Jaundice, Diarrhœa,* Cholera and Colic, also performs a conspicuous part in the drama of morbid affections. Dr. Evans has been singularly successful in the treatment of the above complaints by remedies drawn from the researches of the most eminent physicians in Europe. He has also had vast experience and success throughout the whole family of delicate diseases, all of which are for the most part aggravated by, and rooted in the constitution, by the CONSPIRACIES OF MERCURIAL MURDERERS, UNPRINCIPLED, UNEDUCATED AND UNPRACTISED in any art save that of attempting to lead the credulous on the road to ruin. Dr. Evans' Office is supplied with the choicest remedies from foreign markets, and compounded on the most scientific principles; a physician is always in attendance, and all those who come there in the hour of need will go off rejoicing.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

A PERFECT CURE OF ASTHMA, FIFTY FOUR YEARS STANDING,

Effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

This is to certify, that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age, and from that time until the present year, a period of 54 years, I have been subject to that disease. For the last five years, I had it almost incessantly—not being exempt from it more than twenty-four hours at any one time. I had consulted the most skilful physicians, and tried many remedies without any relief. In June last, I commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' Vegetable Medicine, not with the expectation of effecting a cure, for I believed my case hopeless and my dissolution near, but with the hope of obtaining momentary relief.—Before I had used two packages, I was entirely relieved, and I have not been attacked with it since. I can now say that I am permanently cured of the disease, and I can confidently recommend it to all who are afflicted with this distressing complaint.

SARAH SIMMONS,
Nov. 16. *Prince George Co., Va.*

LIVER COMPLAINT, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth street, Williamsburg, afflicted the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms—Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor, and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not so essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss:

Joseph Browne, Williamsburg, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

Sworn to before me, this 4th day of January, 1837.
PETER PINCKNEY, *Com. of Deeds.*

Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.

DYSPEPSIA, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mr. J. McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

The principal symptoms were—A sense of distention and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and faintness, any endeavor to pursue his business, causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man.

He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, with an Affection of the Lungs, cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York.

Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre st., Newark, N. J., afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion, the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans.

BENJ S. JARVIS.

Sworn to, November 25, 1836, before William Saul, Notary Public, 96 Nassau street, New York.

A SEVERE CASE OF PILES CURED AT 100 CHATHAM STREET.

Mr. Daniel Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent Physicians, but never found th slightest relief from any source whatever, until after he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, New York, and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure.

Also, Dr. W. Evans' SOOTHING SIRUP, for Children Teething, prepared by himself

AGENTS.

E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, North Carolina,
Wm. M. Mason, Raleigh,
H. D. Machen, Washington,
James M. Redmund, Turborough,
S. Hall, Newbern,
F. S. Marshall, Halifax,
Sportwood & Robertson, Petersburg, Va.,
C. Hall, Norfolk, and
A. Duval, Richmond.

January 1, 1839. 26-sowl Y

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

MORE NEW GOODS.

BY Steamer Cotton Plant I am now receiving my FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, well adapted for the demands of the Season, and bought principally at Package Sales for Cash, and are necessarily CHEAP,—and selected with care to suit this section of country.

Also, a heavy Stock of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of

156 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 do Laguira do,
25 do Cuba do,
20 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do Porto Rico do,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 bbls. Tanners' Oil, (Shoe & Banks,)
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 pair Bright Trace Chains,

Together with Sheet Iron, Weeding Hoes, Mousehole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, &c. &c., Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Shot, Lead, Powder, Wines and Spices of all kinds;—all of which will be sold as formerly very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to undoubted Paper.

☞ My Stock for the approaching Season is complete. Call and examine, or send your orders to

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Oct. 12, 1838. 15/*f*

Valuable Property for sale.

THE Subscriber, having an idea of removing to the West, offers for sale on the 29th of August next, his valuable PLANTATION, situated about 22 miles West of Fayetteville, on the Turnpike road leading from thence to Rockingham, consisting of 900 acres.

About 100 acres of the Land are at present under cultivation;—the remainder is in its natural state.—It has upon it a commodious frame dwelling house, and all other convenient out-buildings, together with a Grist Mill and Cotton Gin; all of which have been lately erected.

The situation is high and healthy, and the Land is admirably adapted to the culture of Corn, Cotton, Wheat, etc. The thickness of the surrounding settlement, and the publicity of the place, (being formerly a Post Office,) render it an excellent situation for a country Store.

Also, on the same day, 300 acres of uncultivated Land, on the East side of Big Rockfish, about five miles North of the above mentioned, and all his stock, consisting of Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.

The Subscriber invites all who have an idea of purchasing, to call and examine the premises beforehand; for he flatters himself that their value may be more justly estimated in this way than by a description of them.

WILLIAM L. McDIARMID.

Calvin's Grove, Cumberland C'ty, N. C., } 54-6w
July 10, 1839. }

☞ If the above is not sold at Private Sale before the 29th of August, it will on that day be offered at Public Auction.

One Hundred Mill Stones

JUST RECEIVED, suited for the patent horse power, or portable Corn Mill, from 12 to 18 inches diameter, and will be sold low for cash, by

C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, July 2. 1839. 52tf

PETERS'S VEGETABLE

PILLS.

THESE PILLS are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the hundreds that are daily launched upon the tide of experiment, and now stand before the public as high in reputation, and as extensively employed in all parts of the United States, the Canadas, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, as any medicine that has ever been prepared for the relief of suffering man. They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them, and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects. The certificates that have been presented to the proprietor exceed twenty thousand!—upwards of five hundred of which are from regular practising Physicians, who are the most competent judges of their merits.

Often have the cures performed by this medicine furnished subjects for editorial comment, in various newspapers and journals; and it may with truth be asserted that no medicine of the kind has ever received testimonials of higher value than this.

They are in general use as a family medicine and there are thousands of families who declare they are never satisfied unless with a supply always at hand.

They have no rival in curing and preventing Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

☞ These extraordinary and justly celebrated Pills are sold at the Fayetteville Bookstore and in all the principal towns in the State. Retail price, 50 cents per box.

May 1. 1839. 45-1Y

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine.* There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.

Children's Toy Books,

FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Plantation on the Cape Fear River, recently owned and cultivated by Jno. M. Dobbin, dec'd, better known as the "Northington Ferry Plantation," embracing in all about 2260 acres, much of it in a high state of cultivation—well fenced; the balance well timbered with Oak, Hickory and Pine. It has on it two comfortable Dwelling Houses, and other convenient out-buildings; fine water; streams, on which are now standing a Mill and Gin House. The Ferry is also included, and being on the best road to Chapel Hill and Hillsborough, with but little attention might be profitable property. Distance from Fayetteville about 32 miles. Capital sites for Cotton Factories. The Plantation is susceptible of a division into two or three parts, which would be made to suit purchasers. If the above property cannot be sold at Private Sale before the ensuing Fall, it will then, on further notice, be disposed of at Public Sale. Persons residing in the low country, and others desirous of purchasing a healthy situation and valuable Plantation, would do well to examine this. For further particulars, apply to

JAMES C. DOBBIN, *Executor.*

July 6, 1839. 53-tf.

Fayetteville Female Seminary.

MR. BAILEY respectfully gives notice that, in order to meet the increasing patronage of this School, and advance its interests, he has associated with himself in copartnership, Mr. GUSTAVUS SPENCER, who, with his lady, will commence their labors at the opening of the next Academic year, Oct. 15. Mr. S. is an experienced Teacher, and has had charge, for the past year, of the Female Seminary at Charlotte, in this State.

Mrs. *Spencer* will take the special charge of the *Elementary Department*, in a room entirely separate from the general School Room.

Seven rooms in the commodious building hitherto occupied, will be devoted to the use of the School, and the classes divided according to their ages, and separated as much as possible from each other.

The commodious arrangements for Boarding will be continued as last year, and Mr. BEACH will be prepared to take 10 or 12 young Ladies in the Seminary Buildings, where they will have the benefit of constant intercourse with all the Teachers.

Messrs. Bailey and Spencer will seek to furnish able instruction in every department, and considerable expense has been incurred to increase the advantages of the Pupils in this School.

The Academic year will commence on the 15th of October and close on the 18th of July following.

The year is divided into two Sessions of twenty weeks each. Parents and guardians are reminded that it is very important to Pupils that they should enter early, and *begin* with their respective Classes. Every week they delay, they lose in effect *two* weeks.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE:

Elementary Department or 2d Class,	$8	per Session.
First Class,	16	" "
French Language,	10	" "
Drawing and Painting,	10	" "
Music on Piano Forte,	25	" "
Music on Guitar,	25	" "
Use of Piano,	3	" "
Incidentals and Stationary,	1	" "

July 10, 1839. 53tf

PITTSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE Exercises of this Institution will commence on the 8th July next, under the superintendence of the former Instructer, Mr. J. M. LOVEJOY.

TERMS:

Classics,	$18 per Session.
English,	15 do.

The following are the branches taught in this Institution, viz: Latin, Greek, French, Algebra, Arithmetic, Geometry, History, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, Navigation and Surveying, Reading, Writing and Spelling.

In addition to the preparatory course in the Classics, Mr. Lovejoy will give unremitted attention to young gentlemen in Algebra, Geometry, History, Ancient and Modern Geography, and will permit no Scholar to pass out of his hands without a competent knowledge of the above branches.

The Trustees of this Institution, under a deep sense of the great evil flowing from imperfect teaching in some of our Academies, hesitate not in recommending this School to the public, having had ample testimony, during a twelve months' residence among us, of the ability, propriety and general intelligence of Mr. Lovejoy in all matters connected with teaching.

Pittsborough, June, 1839. 54-4w

Crockery.

500 DOZEN TEAS, 350 dozen Plates, 250 dozen Tumblers,

Just received and for sale by

PETER P. JOHNSON.

April 20, 1839. 42/*f*

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.* At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

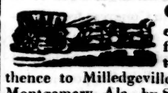
THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

Notice to Travellers going South.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE



Of four horse Post Coaches leaves Augusta every day, for Warrenton, by the Augusta and Athens Rail Road Cars, thence to Milledgeville, Macon and Columbus to Montgomery, Ala., by Stages, with Stock and Stages unsurpassed by any line in the Southern country. Great care has been observed in the selection of Drivers on this line, and none but sober and most experienced men have been employed. Passengers who avail themselves of the opportunity of taking this line of Stages, can be positively assured of more comfort and expedition, than can any other line now in operation between Augusta and Montgomery, Ala. Office at the United States' Hotel, Augusta Georgia.

GEO. W. DENT,
Agent for the Company.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1838. 14/*f*

MOFFAT'S Vegetable Life Pills, and Phœnix Bitters.

The Life Pills are recommended for Dyspepsia, and diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, generally. Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Worms, Asthma, Consumption, Ulcers, Sores, Piles, &c. &c.

The Bitters are said to be an infallible remedy for Fevers and Agues, determination of blood to th head, Indigestion, &c. &c.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Feb. 12, 1839.

DR. G. R. PHELPS' COMPOUND TOMATO PILLS,

(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 8, 1839. 36tf

UNEXAMPLED MAMMOTH SCHEME!!

THE following details of a SCHEME OF A LOTTERY, to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be UNPARALLELED in the history of Lotteries. PRIZES to the amount *have never before been offered* to the public. It is true, there are many blanks, but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of $20 per Ticket—the *Value and Number* of the *Capitals*, and the revival of the good old custom of WARRANTING THAT EVERY PRIZE SHALL BE DRAWN AND SOLD, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the SIX HUNDRED PRIZE HOLDERS.

☞To those disposed to adventure, we recommend EARLY APPLICATION being made to us for Tickets—when the Prizes are all sold, Blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance.—but at once remit and *transmit* to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and applications made to

SYLVESTER & CO.,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

☞ *Observe the Number* 156.

$700,000!!!
$500,000!!
$25,000!!

6 PRIZES OF $20,000!!

2 PRIZES OF $15,000!!

3 PRIZES OF $10,000!!

GRAND REAL ESTATE AND BANK STOCK

LOTTERY

OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS.

☞ *The Richest and most Magnificent Scheme ever presented to the Public in this or any other Country.*

TICKET ONLY $20.

Authorized by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the directions of the Commissioners acting under the same.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 1, 1839.

SCHMIDT & HAMILTON, MANAGERS.

SYLVESTER & CO., 156 Broadway, New York, SOLE AGENTS.

NO COMBINATION NUMBERS!!!

100,000 *Tickets, from No.* 1 *upwards, in succession.*

The Deeds of the Property and the Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners appointed by the said act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize-holders.

SPLENDID SCHEME!!!

1 Prize—The Arcade—286 feet, 5 inches, 4 lines, on Magazine street; 101 feet, 11 inches, on Natchez street; 126 feet, 6 inches, on Gravier street.—Rented at about $37,000 pr. ann. Valued at		$700,000
1 Prize—City Hotel—162 ft. on Common street; 146 feet, 6 inches, on Camp street.—Rented at $25,000—Valued at		500,000
1 Prize—Dwelling House (adjoining the Arcade) No. 16, 24 feet, 7 inches front on Natchez street.—Rented at $1200—Valued at		20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—(Adjoining the Arcade) No. 18, 23 feet front on Natchez street. Rented at $1200—Valued at		20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—(Adjoining the Arcade) No. 20, 23 ft. front on Natchez st.—Rented at $1200—Valued at		20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 23, North-east corner of Basin & Custom-house street; 40 ft. front on Basin, and 40 feet on Franklin street, by 127 feet deep in Custom-house street.—Rented at $1500—Valued at		20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 24, South-west corner of Basin & Custom-house street; 32 ft. 7 inches on Basin, 32 feet, 7 inches on Franklin, 127 feet, 10½ inches deep in front of Custom-house street.—Rented at $1500—Valued at		20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 339, 24 feet, 8 inches on Royal street, by 127 feet, 11 inches deep. Rented at $1000—Valued at		15,000
1 Prize—250 shares Canal Bank Stock,—$100 each,		25,000
1 Ditto—200 ditto Commercial ditto, $100 each,		20,000
1 Ditto—150 ditto Mechanics' & Traders',—$100 each,		15,000
1 Ditto—100 ditto City Bank, $100 each,		10 000
1 Ditto—100 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,		10 000
1 Ditto—100 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,		10,000
1 Ditto—50 ditto Exchange Bank, $100 each,		5 000
1 Ditto—50 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,		5,000
1 Ditto—25 ditto Gas Light Bank, $100 each,		2,500
1 Ditto—25 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,		2,500
1 Ditto—15 ditto Mechanics' & Traders'—$100 each,		1,500
1 Ditto—15 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,		1,500
20 Ditto—each 10 shares of the Louisiana State Bank, $100 each, each Prize $1,000,		20,000
10 Ditto—each 2 shares of $100 each, each Prize $200, of the Gas Light Bank,		2,000
200 Ditto—each 1 share of $100, of the Bank of Louisiana,		20,000
200 Ditto—each 1 share of $100, of the New Orleans Bank,		20,000
150 Ditto—each 1 share of $100 of the Union Bank of Florida,		15,000
600 Prizes.		$1,500,000

Tickets $20—No Shares.

The whole of the Tickets, with their Numbers, as also those containing the Prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the Act, previously to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the Numbers, the other will contain SIX HUNDRED PRIZES, and the first 600 Numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such PRIZE as may be drawn to its number, and the fortunate holders of such Prizes will have such property transferred to them immediately after the Drawing, *unincumbered, and without any deduction!*

May 7, 1839. 45-tID

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Commission and Forwarding Business.

THE Subscribers have established themselves in Wilmington for the transaction of the above business, and solicit a share of public patronage.—Having been accustomed to the business, and intending to devote their attention exclusively to it, they pledge themselves to give satisfaction to those who may patronize them. Merchants living in the interior may rely on having prompt and early advices of arrival and shipment of their Goods, and those who supply themselves with Groceries from Wilmington, will be regularly advised of arrivals, and the state of the market. Strict attention will also be given to the sale of Produce, Lumber, Timber, &c.

McGARY & McTAGGART.

Wilmington, May 20, 1839. 46/*f*

Piano Fortes.

AN Agency is appointed in Fayetteville for the sale of the most approved New York Piano Fortes. They will be sold at the lowest New York prices, with expense of transportation, and warranted. If not satisfactory, they may be returned. They will be packed for safe transportation to any part of the State. They may be seen at the Female Seminary, where purchasers are invited to call, or in time of vacation, on Mr. S. T. Hawley.

June 5, 1839. 48tf

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

PETER P. JOHNSON has just received his Spring and Summer GOODS, consisting of a General Assortment of British and American

DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES & BONNETS,

Which he respectfully invites his friends and former customers to call and examine, as his Stock is entirely new.

Apr 1 20. 1839. 42/*f*

SADDLES, HARNESS, &c.

I HAVE on hand, and will sell at low prices,
3 sett Coach Harness,
4 " Gig do
1 " Buggy do
1 double sett Carryall Harness,
1 full do Wagon do.

—ALSO—

SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c., all manufactured in this place, by first rate workmen, and sold on account of the Executrix.

AMOS KIMBALL.

May 18 1839. 46-tf

SPRING GOODS.

WE have received and are now opening our SPRING SUPPLY, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Boots and Shoes, Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets, Fur, Wool and Palm Leaf Hats, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs and Medicines, Paints, &c.

Also,

60 BAGS Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
18 hhds. New Orleans & Porto Rico Sugar,
125 casks Nails,
200 pair bright Traces,
12 qr. casks Malaga and Madeira Wine,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
25 do. Patent and Dutch Scythes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
30 boxes Window Glass,
10 do Collins' and King's Axes,

Which we offer at WHOLESALE, at a small advance for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

NOTT & STARR.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1839. 39tf

FOR SALE,

750 SACKS SALT,
500 bushels Alum do,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
40 kegs Nails, assorted,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
40 bags Rio Coffee,
10 hhds. new crop Molasses,

Together with a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of other articles of

GROCERIES.

The Subscriber has also received his SPRING SUPPLY of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Crockery-Ware, Patent Medicines, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, Fur and Palm Leaf Hats, &c. &c.,

All of which will be sold at LOW PRICES at Wholesale or Retail.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

April 3, 1839. 39tf

MEDICAL COLLEGE, IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THE next Winter Term of Lectures in the Medical Department of Hampden Sydney College, at Richmond, will commence on Monday, October 21st, 1839, and continue until the last of February following.

AUG'S L. WARNER, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

JNO. CULLEN, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

TH. JOHNSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

SOCRATES MAUPIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

The College Infirmary, attached to the College Building, has been in successful operation for the last eight months, and furnishes constantly a number of interesting Medical and Surgical Cases,—to which the Student has access at all hours.

The College Infirmary, together with the Alms House, Penitentiary and Armory, (which are all under the charge of two of the Professors,) will afford the student an opportunity of witnessing the various diseases incident to a Southern climate. The abundance of materials for Anatomical purposes, and the reduced price at which they are furnished, will enable the student to acquire an intimate knowledge of the anatomy of the human body, and the use of Surgical Instruments.

During the last Winter Course of Lectures, from the number of Surgical cases admitted into the Infirmary, the Professor of Surgery was enabled to exhibit before the class nearly all the important Surgical operations upon the *living subject;* and from the growing popularity of the Infirmary, there is reason to believe that hereafter the Surgical cases in the House will greatly increase.

Good Boarding, including fuel, lights, servant's attendance, &c. can be obtained in this city for *Four Dollars* per week.

We are authorized to state that a full Course of Lectures in this Institution will be received as equivalent to one in the following Medical Schools: University of Pennsylvania, Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Medical College of the State of South Carolina, Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky; University of Maryland, &c. &c.

The Professor of Anatomy will open the Dissecting rooms of the College on the first of October.

AUG'S L. WARNER, M. D.,
Dean of the Medical Faculty.

Richmond, May 17th, 1839. 47—6m.